PALMER
is the only high grade tyre.
WELLINGTONS
recommend same.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

Nothing just as good as
PALMERS
the all-British tyres.
WELLINGTONS
sell them.

VOL. III, NO 305 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1915. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS
to London calling at Marseilles.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden	&c.
SUNDAY.				
6th Dec. '15	Kashgar ..	9000	....	..
2nd Jan. '16	Mooltan ..	10000	....	..
9th "	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
16th "	Maloja ..	12500	....	..
23rd "	Persia ..	8000	....	..
30th "	Salsette ..	6000	Arabia ..	8000
6th Feb.	Kaisar-i-Hind..	11500	....	..
13th "	Salsette ..	6000	Karmala ..	9000
20th "	Kashmir ..	9000	....	..
27th "	Salsette ..	6000	Khyber ..	9000
5th March	Khiva ..	9000	....	..
12th "	Medina ..	12500	....	..
19th "	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
26th "	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
2nd April	Kashgar ..	9000	....	..
9th "	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ..	11000
16th "	Kaisar-i-Hind..	11500	....	..
23rd "	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan ..	10000
30th "	Karmala ..	9000	....	..

To Colombo, Straits, China and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, &c.

Date. About	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo	Tons.
24th Dec. 15	Mongara ..	8300	Nil ..	..
30th "	Sardinia ..	7000	Khyber ..	9000
13th Jan 16	Namur ..	7000	Medina ..	12500
27th "	Nankin ..	7000	Mongolia ..	10000
10th Feb.	Novara ..	7000	Malwa ..	11000
24th "	Malta ..	7000	Mooltan ..	10000

For accommodation and further information apply to "THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About.	Steamers.	Destination.
24th Dec.	Dwarka*	Persian Gulf Ports (Fast Mail).
25th "	Lhasa ..	Karachi direct.
26th "	Shirala	Mombasa and Zanzibar.
28th "	Linga ..	Karachi Coasting.

* or later on arrival of the English Mail.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Mayori Maru ..	M. Taniguchi	3773	10th Dec.	24th Dec.
Kiyo Maru ..	T. Sasaki	3801	20th Dec	31st Dec.
Rangoon Maru	T. Kusano	5348	28th Dec.	8th Jan. 16
Tenshin Maru	S Yamazaki	4175	2nd Jan	13th Jan
Iyo Maru	K Okamoto	6320	10th Jan	22nd Jan
Yetorofu Maru	K. Ogura	4166	18th Jan	25th Jan.

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600.

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN. via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrival.	Departures.
Europa Maru 2	3078	S Nakagawa	21st Dec.	2nd Jan 16
Lesos Maru..	4075	T. Miyata	18th Jan.	29th Jan.
Saigon Maru..	4538	T. Watanabe	30th Jan	11th Feb

For Freight apply to

Y. ASAI,
Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS THE Co.,

CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

AUTUMN SAILINGS, 1915.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Marseilles	A & C	8250	....	30th Dec

Fares.	1st class Single.	2nd class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	883	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,033	490	790
Liverpool	600	900	450	675
London via Marseilles cost from Liverpool	..	942	..	712

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.

Karachi.—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE"

The *Bombay Chronicle* is sold at *one anna* throughout India at the following stations:

AGRA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDABAD.—Sha Surajmal Chunilal.
AHMEDABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDNAGAR.—La Croix & Co. St. Anne's.
AHMEDNAGAR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AJMER.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BADNERA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BANDRA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BARODA.—M. C. Kothari.
BARODA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BELGAUM.—Dattatraya Mahadeo Zangkar.
BELGAUM.—Higginbotham & Co.
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BHAVANAGAR.—Trivedi Jethalal Kalian.
BHOPAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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BHUSAVAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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GWALIOR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
HUBLI.—Higginbotham & Co.
HYDERABAD Dn.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
IGATPURI.—Pinto & Sons.
IGATPURI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
ITARSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JHANSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JUBBULPORE.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN.—Proprietor, Refreshment Room, Kalyan Station.
KHANDWA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KIRKEE.—La Croix & Co.
KOLHAPUR CITY.—S. A. Kulkarni & Co.
KOTAH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KARACHI.—Standard Bookstall.
LONAVLA.—Ry. Co-operative Society Ltd.
LONAVLA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUNMAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MATHERAN.—Shapurji Nowroji & Co.
MHOW.—Sorabji Maneckji.
MHOW.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUTRA JUNCTION.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NAGPUR.—"Maharashtra" Office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NASIK.—Mahdeo V. Joshi, Main Road.
NEEMUCH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dalsukhram Keshavram Pandya, Esq.
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
PURNEA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SECUNDERABAD Dn.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SIMLA.—Ram Sharanlal.
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—Changanlal Motiram, Kellapia.
SURAT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
THANA.—Jamshed and Fredoon Irani, opposite Railway Station.
WADHWAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
WADI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.

NOTICE

The Manager would be glad to receive applications for Sale agencies at Stations not included in the above list.

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave Bombay, about
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	9th Jan. 1916
S.S. Ulunda	6723	C. E. Ostling, R.N.R.	24th Feb. "
S.S. Castalia	6838	Wm. Keen	7th Mar. "
S.S. Olympia	5124	Alex. Andrew	21st " "

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	867
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provides it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information, regarding passage apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM, Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London E.C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp	Kampale
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Point)	
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

CHRISTMAS 1915.

ORDERS NOW REGISTERED

AT

FELICE CORNAGLIA

CONFECTIONER

BOMBAY & POONA.

Telegrams: CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.).

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen. 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen. 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Australia	Calcutta	San Francisco
Changchun	London	Shanghai
Darien (Dalney)	Lyons	Sydney
Hankow	Fengtien (Mukden)	(Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hong-Kong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
Les Anglos (Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsinanfu.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interests is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of any largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 3,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSIT.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH-CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent., per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

Bankers to the Government in Busra.

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,500
Reserve Fund £500,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur Kota Bharu (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

THE Depositing Public of the City of Bombay, its suburbs and other Presidency Towns are hereby informed that the PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, Ltd., Lahore, and its BRANCHES have commenced to receive short term Deposits varying from 3 to 6 months at rates to be ascertained from the Manager, on application or personal interview, in the Bank's Office, No. 9, GREEN STREET FORT, BOMBAY.

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

When you've been talking all day in a stuffy room it usually results in headache. It needn't last but a few minutes. Stearns' Headache Cure relieves it. C 7

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMPS OIL — B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL — B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS — B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES — B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,

P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439

BANKING

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter).

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

38, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Medan	Manila
Calcutta	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Hoilo
Rangoon	Malacca	Hong-Kong
Colombo	Kwala-Lumpur	Canton
Karachi	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Pukot	Batavia	(North China)
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Sourabaya	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amount above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 24.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 15,75,958
Reserve Funds ..... Rs. 11,21,541

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought collected, and discounted For other particulars and rules or business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

Zymole Trokeys are just the thing for hoarseness. They clear the throat and soothe the irritated membrane. Absolutely harmless. B 2

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advetisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisement unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a. m. and 5 p. m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

QUICK WASHING done. Linen returned in 8 hours. JAMES CONNELL, VICTORIA LAUNDRY, opp. Prince's Dock. 2529

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Runs under new management. Present premises entirely overhauled. Central situation commands excellent view. Best cuisine. Charges very moderate. Proprietors, J. L. DE SOUZA and D. SANTOS.

WANTED

WANTED a STEWARD for the Delhi Club, Ld., salary according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials to THE SECRETARY. 902

WANTED ELECTRICIAN for the Belgaum Club, to have charge of engine and lighting. Pay Rs. 60 per mensem and overtime. Conditions on application. Apply HON. SECRETARY. 916

WANTED.—YOUNG LADY of quiet habits to share a Flat on Colaba Causeway from 1st January. Electric lights, Good Table, Moderate Terms. Apply "XXX" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE, CALCUTTA—SCIENCE MASTERSHIP.—Applications are invited from gentlemen with English qualifications, who would be able to join, if appointed, early in 1916.

Salary for the first three years, Rs. 400 per mensem and furnished quarters.

Apply to THE PRINCIPAL. 900.

WANTED SUBSCRIBERS to a Shorthand Monthly of 16 pages reading matter. Appealing to every Shorthand-writer from a beginner to a repo. Annual subscription Rs. 2-8 only.

Apply for sample copy enclosing one anna stamp to—
EDITOR, SHORTHANDER.
918 Lahore.

WANTED a few good SENIOR PROOF READERS for the Government of Bihar and Orissa Press. Only thoroughly capable and experienced men need apply. Applications with copies of testimonials should be addressed to—
The Superintendent,
Government Press,
917 P. O. Gulzarbagh (Patna).

THE post of VICE-PRINCIPAL of the Dacca Law College will be vacant early in January. The salary is Rs. 750 per mensem. There is no pension, and the Vice-Principal will be allowed to undertake Chamber practice only. Applications, which must be from Graduates with high legal qualifications, should be sent with copies of testimonials to the Undersigned not later than the 27th of December next.

W. A. J. ARCHBOLD,
Secretary to the Governing Body,
Law College, Dacca.
Dacca Law College,
The 2nd December, 1915. 911

WANTED.—A CHIEF OFFICER for the Barsi City Municipality on a pay of Rs. 150—10—200 plus Conveyance allowance of Rs. 15 p.m. an L. C. E. or B. E. with experience of Municipal work will be preferred. Applications should reach the undersigned before 15th January, 1916, stating age, caste, with tstimonials and a certificate of physical fitness.

R. M. SANE, President.
Barsi City Municipality.
Municipal Office.
Barsi 17th December, 1915.
2664

WANTED—ARABIC and TURKISH INTERPRETERS for employment with the troops in Mesopotamia. Men must be fit and willing for field service.

Applications must reach the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political Department, Secretariat, by the 31st January, 1916.

The following are the conditions of service and rates of pay, etc.:—

First Class interpreters, i.e., those who can read, write and speak Arabic, Turkish and English, Rs. 146.

Second Class, i.e., those who can read, write and speak Arabic and English, Rs. 106.

Thrid Class, i.e., those who can read, write and speak Arabic and have good colloquial knowledge of either Urdu or English, Rs. 66.

Fourth Class, i.e., those who have good colloquial knowledge of Arabic and either Urdu or English, Rs. 46.

All will be granted free passage from Home and free return passage after not less than six months' service in Mesopotamia.

The following additional concessions will be granted:—

(1) Free rations or in lieu an allowance of 12, 8, 6 and 4 annas per diem for 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Class interpreters, respectively.

(2) Outfit allowance of Rs. 75 for 1st and 2nd Class interpreters, and Rs. 50 for 3rd and 4th Class interpreters.

(3) Advance of one month's pay, if desired.

(4) In the case of 1st and 2nd Class interpreters, free passage for one servant, if desired. 2694

WANTED

WANTED GENTLEMAN to Share large room in a well appointed flat on Apollo Bunder, good table. Terms moderate. Apply CECIL, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1000

MASINA HOSPITAL.—Wanted immediately Probationers. Systematic training in Medical and Surgical Nursing given. Apply to Miss DEAKIN, Matron and LADY SUPERINTENDENT. 2684

WANTED—PAYING GUEST by European family in modern flat on Apollo Bunder, room large and airy with bath-room attached. Apply CECIL, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1001

THE LAWRENCE SCHOOL, Ghora GALI.—Punjab Government High School for Europeans. Wanted ASSISTANT MASTER Rs. 125—5—150. ASSISTANT MISTRESS (Mathematics) Rs. 100. Matron. Rs. 80. Apply the PRINCIPAL. 2665

WANTED.—Immediately a qualified Hindoo VETERINARY GRADUATE on temporary service. Apply before the 25th instant to the SECRETARY, Bombay Pinjrapole, Post Girgaon. 2680

WANTED by an experienced PARSI UNDERGRADUATE, S. L. French, tuitions or any other employment from 7 a.m. to 10 a.m. (S.T.), and from 6 p.m. to 9 p.m. or later. For particulars apply to Box No. 123, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1009

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Aeroplane Merry-go-round now working at Mahim Fair. A rare opportunity to make handsome profit through small investment, full particulars from Messrs. K. M. NARANJI and CO., Bhatia Mahajan Wadi Buildings, Kalbadevi. 2690

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT Book for 12 months with Servant's Diary, Wages Table, Recipes, Instructions and Will Form, at Re. 1-8-0. From the A and N. Stores, Bombay and Calcutta, Thacker & Co. Ltd., Tract and Book Society, L. M. Furtado, Bombay and the Scottish Mission Press, Poona. 916

TO BE LET.

OFFICE ROOMS TO LET from 1st January, 1916, opposite Rajabhai Tower. Apply to T. YUASA, Standard Building, Hornby Road, Fort. 2686

TO LET—Well ventilated and breezy FLAT, Sussex Road, near Victoria Gardens. Large rooms with verandah. For rent and other particulars apply to Mr. S. S. PERRY, Arsenal Road, Poona, or to the Mali on premises.

NOTICES.

THE 30th
INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS
1915, BOMBAY.

27th, 28th & 29th December, 1915.

VISITORS' TICKETS.

VISITORS' TICKETS for Rs. 20, 15 and Rs. 10 for seats in the Pandal and ladies' tickets for Rs. 5 each for seats on the platform are being reserved at the Ticket Office, on the Congress grounds, Marine Lines Maidan. A large number of these tickets have been disposed of. Persons intending to reserve seats should apply without delay.

Unreserved visitors' tickets for Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 for seats in the Pandal and ladies' tickets for Rs. 3 on the platform, can also be purchased at the same time.

***Time*:—Daily 11 a. m. to 7-30 p. m.**
2675.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership which had for some time past been carried on by HEBATBHOY ABDEALLY and LARMALLI GIGABHOY under the style of MAHOMEDALLY RAJABALLY & CO., at No. 51-53, Mirza Street, outside the Fort, in the trade or business of paper merchants was dissolved on the 16th day of November 1915, by mutual consent.

Dated this 22nd day of December, 1915.
PAYNE & Co.,
2693 Attorneys at Law.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE Bank will be closed on FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, the 24th and 25th instant, those days being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, 17th December, 1915.

NOTICES.

THE AKOTE COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND of Rupees twelve and annas eight per share will be paid on and after the 23rd inst. between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p. m. (S. T.), at the Registered Office of the Company No. 320, Mint Road, Fort, Bombay, on production of Share certificates to those shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 11th inst.

By order of the Board.
TRICUMDAS KALLIANJEE & CO.
Agents.
Bombay, 18th December, 1915. 2672.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S S "EUROPA MARU No. 2" having arrived on the 22nd instant from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo, the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged. Captain Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's appointed surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. The Bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

Y. ASAI,
Manager,
The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Bombay.
Bombay, 22nd Dec. 1915.

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS SORABJI. COWASJI & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT TANDEL STREET, OUT OF FORT.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, by order of Mr. Abdulla Haji Visram, the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Mahomed Moorji Rahim, and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee by the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 9th day of April, 1915, sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 23rd day of December, 1915, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises the undermentioned property:—

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground, together with messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Tandel Street, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 176½ square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the North by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the South by the property of Fatmabai, wife of Jan Mahomed Allana, on or towards the East by the Tandel Street, and on or towards the West by the cemetery of Ismailalli Khoja community, and the said premises are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3107, and are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B. Ward No. 3297, and Street No. 138-142, and are now in the occupation of the Mortgagor and his tenants.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs. Tyebjee Davabhoy and Co., 135, Esplanade Road, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, or from the Undersigned.

SALE OF HIGH CLASS JAPANESE DECORATIVE AND PRESENTATION PORCELAIN.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 23rd day of December, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Room, 21, Medows Street, Fort, the balance of the consignment of Japanese decorative and presentation porcelain consisting of Hirado and Arita vases, jars and jardiniers, enamel coloured porcelain of fine quantity, Imari jars, 30in. and 36in. high, flower basket, ash tray, sweet and cake dishes, incense burners, bowls and other articles of table and wall decoration, richly decorated tea and coffee sets, and artistically designed cloisonne vases.

The goods are on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 23rd December, 1915.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE, BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' referee sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approved security.

Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

Address:—51, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address—"SURETY," Bombay.

AUCTION SALE

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS.
No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285

Residence Telephone No. 696.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 IN THE AFTERNOON.

AUCTION SALE of very high class substantial slightly used and looking brand new furniture by the well-known makers Messrs. John Roberts, Ahmed Devji, Devji Kanji and Wimbridge, consisting of specially made to order chesterneld drawing room complete suite of sofas and chairs, Adams and Sheraton styled rich Genoa velvet lined complete drawing room suites, American designed solid figure wood roll-top automatic masterkey office table, English designed plain roll top office table, William and Mary styled about 8 feet high palace drawingroom artistic pair of cabinets, sweet toned iron framed cottage piano by S. Rose and Co., selected combination single and double glass and panel door almirahs, velvet back lined Curzon chairs, Hepplewhite styled hatstand, Jones' nearly new hand sewing machines, etc., etc.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY the 23rd inst., at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers are instructed to sell by public Auction at their Rooms 53, Medows, Street, Fort, (First Floor opposite the Oak Lane where the furniture has been removed for Auction Sale) the very valuable Artistic Rich Designed Latest Fashioned, Substantial and very slightly used looking like Brand New teak and blackwood highly polished household and office furniture made by the well-known makers Messrs. John Roberts, Ahmed Devji, Devji Kanji, Wimbridge, and others such as dining tables for 10 persons, English Designed Dining chairs, meat safes, mirrored sideboards, dinner waggons, very valuable selected English Designed William and Mary Pattern about 8 feet high drawing room artistic pair of cabinets, very valuable rich shining silk tapestry lined full size French button comfortable horse hair stuffed cushioned lucky chesterfield complete drawing room suites of 10 pieces consisting of sofas and chairs (specially ordered by a native prince) covered khaki, Adams and Sheraton styled rich Genva velvet lined drawing room and reading room complete suites, American designed selected of solid figurewood automatic master key roll top office table, English Design solid teak and blackwood plain roll top office table, enlarging camera lenses, sweet toned solid iron framed grand cottage piano by S. Rose, Hepplewhite English styled mirrored hatstand, solid brass standing lamps and reading stands, rich velvet back lined Curzon chairs, rich carpets, Englisa palm stands, English designed teapoys, Lady's devenporte and writing tables, selected English Designed combination single and double glass and panel door Almirahs, Clothes and Gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, marble top dressing and washhand tables, iron and brass Bedsteads, rich Singapore cane chairs, rich historical pictures office chairs, rich glass and crockeryware, rich plated-ware etc. etc.,

The property of A. Forbes Smith, Esq. of Messrs. H. S. Smith and Co., including that of L. H. Percival Manning Esq. and a native prince saheb.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)
BONA-FIDE SALE.
AN OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BRAND NEW SAFES.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY HIGH CLASS FIRE AND BURGLAR RESISTING BENT IRON "TOSH" SAFES FITTED WITH "TOSH" SPECIAL 8 LEVER LOCKS AND SECRET DRAWERS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 23rd December, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction without reserve and to the highest bidder at their Rooms at 53, Medows Street, Fort, (First Floor opposite the Oak Lane), a consignment of a regular set of Brand New Safes from the well-known Safe Manufacturers Messrs. Tosh and Company, just received consisting of the following very high class Fire and Burglar Resisting Bent Iron Safes fitted with Tosh special 8 lever locks and secret contrivanced drawers.

1 Iron safe 18 by 15 by 15 inches.
1 Iron safe 20 by 16 by 15 inches.
1 Iron safe 22 by 18 by 18 inches.
1 Iron safe 24 by 20 by 18 inches.
1 Iron safe 26 by 21 by 18 inches.
1 Iron safe 28 by 22 by 22 inches.
1 Iron safe 30 by 24 by 24 inches.
1 Iron safe 34 by 24 by 24 inches.
1 Iron safe 38 by 24 by 24 inches.

The above safes are on view.

P. S.—Although the Manufacturers have till now worked at a very great sacrifice, we have been able to purchase them to try one more chance on Christmas. This may therefore be the last consignment. NO MORE TO BE HAD.

Bombay, 17th December, 1915.
MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 23rd December, 1915.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,000
Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL
CINEMA
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.

"WHEN JUSTICE SLEEPS"

If Justice has scales on her eyes, can she be trusted to see those in her hands?

ANSWERED IN THIS

The third of a series of remarkable human interest dramas on the recurrent theme of—

TIME 7, 8-45, & 10-30 p.m. daily.

PRICES AS USUAL.

6 p.m. # EXCELSIOR THEATRE 10 p.m.

THE BIGGEST AND BEST ENTERTAINMENT IN BOMBAY!

"THE PRISONER OF ZENDA"
And the sequel
"RUPERT OF HENTZAU"

Shown complete in one performance.

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY for those who were unfortunate in being unable to see the two finest acted Romantic films ever brought to Bombay.

BRITISH PRODUCERS: BRITISH PLAYERS: BRITISH EXCELLENCE.

EXCELSIOR.
Gen. Manager James McGrath.
Commencing To-morrow Dec. 24th.
A LONDON STAR FOR BOMBAY.
MR. JOSEPH
BLASCHECK. BLASCHECK. BLASCHECK.
A celebrated English Entertainer, Humourist and Elocutionist, whom the London "Times" described as "The greatest living Humourist," supported by
MISS ALYCE AUSTIN,
Soprano Vocalist & Entertainer
Look out for Blascheck's
SHAKESPEARE MATINEES
Prices Rs. 3, 2, 1 and annas 8.

OLYMPIA CINEMA
Tel: Sandhurst Road, Bombay. 1266.
Perfection in Cinematography
"MACISTE"
OR
THE MAN OF STEEL
BY THE ITALA Co.
TORINO
A powerful emotional drama!
SHOWING:—Thursday and Friday 23rd and 24th December 1915.
TIME:—7 p. m. 8-45 p. m. 10 p. m.
MATINEE:—5-15 p. m. on X'mas day and every Saturday and Sunday.
PRICES AS USUAL.
No Advance!!

ANGLO-INDIAN EMPIRE LEAGUE.
NEW YEAR'S EVE
DOMINO DANCE
On December 31st, 1915, 9-30 p.m.
AT THE
TOWN HALL
(Half proceeds to Christmas Tree for Orphan Children.)
Tickets Rs. 3. (Gent. & 2 Ladies.)
" Re. 1. (Extra Lady).
May be had from:—
G. Dudley, A-1, Ordinance Lines, Colaba.
J. Andeen, Andeen's Retreat, Mazagon.
T. McDonnel, 18, Victoria Terrace, Byculla.
G. Gordon, 3, Colaba Causeway;
Or from the Office, 36, Cama Buildings, Bell Lane, Fort. and at the door.

SKATING RINK
DAILY SESSIONS AS USUAL.
Friday, Saturday and Sunday, the 24th, 25th and 26th, there will be Morning Sessions each day from 9 to 11 in lieu of Practice Sessions. There will be no Evening Session from 6 to 8 on X'mas day (25th Dec.)
Friday, 24th December 1915.
CHRISTMAS DANCE.
Special Matinee for children every Saturday AT 4-30 P. M.
Admission, with use of skates, As. 4.
Friday, 14th January 1916.
GRAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL.

GREEN'S RESTAURANT
AND
'TAJ MAHAL HOTEL."
APOLLO BUNDER
SPECIAL PROGRAMME
FOR
X'MAS EVE AND NEW YEAR'S EVE.

By kind permission of their Excellencies, the Governor's Band will play a selected programme of music, under the direction of Mr. E. A. Barratt, from 7 p.m. to midnight, on Green's Roof Garden Restaurant, where special dinners consisting of 10 courses, will be served at Rs. 6 per head, on both nights.

The "Taj Mahal" Hotel Orchestra will play a selected programme of music on the ground floor of Green's Restaurant, from 7 p.m. to midnight on both nights.

A la Carte service will only be available on the ground floor Restaurant. Special Dinners consisting of 10 courses will only be served on the 1st floor Restaurant, at the reduced rate of Rs. 5 per head.

Drinks will be served at the usual prices.

Dinners will also be served at Rs. 5 per head at the "TAJ" Restaurant, where both the Bands can be heard, on both nights.

TAJ MAHAL HOTEL.

The following Orchestras will play selected programmes of music on the following days, at the "TAJ," where dinners on all the occasions will be served at Rs. 5 per head.

The Excelsior Orchestra, during dinner from 7-30 to 9 p.m., and DANCE MUSIC from 9-30 to midnight on X'MAS EVE and NEW YEAR'S EVE.

The "Taj Mahal" Orchestra, during dinner, on X'MAS DAY and NEW YEAR'S DAY.

H. E. the Governor's Band, from 8-30 p.m. to 11 p.m., on BOXING DAY, SUNDAY, the 26th DECEMBER.

To avoid disappointment customers are requested to book tables early.

Orders can be booked either at the "Taj Mahal" or Green's Restaurant.

CH. STENGLER,
General Manager,
"Taj Mahal" Hotel and
Green's Restaurant.

Under the patronage of his Highness the Maharaja GAIKWAR OF BARODA.
GANDHARVA NATAK MANDLI.
ONLY FOUR POPULAR PLAYS
Specially for the Congress Session in Christmas
IN
NEW ELPLINSTONE THEATRE
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.
THE GANDHARVA NATAK MANDLI.
Tuesday, 28th Dec. 1915, at 8-30 p.m (S.T.)
MANAPMAN
Thursday, 30th Dec. 1915, at 8 p.m. (S.T.)
MRICHAKATIC
Saturday, 1st Jan. 1916, at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.).
VIDYAHARAN
Sunday, 2nd Jan. 1916, at 3 p.m. (S.T.).
SOUBHADRA

The Mandli will leave Bombay for Aurangabad after performing the above four plays only.

Admission fees:
Rs. 3, 2-8, 2, 1-8, 1, As. 12 and As. 8.

K. P. PANDIT,
Manager,
Gandharva Natak Mandli.

Digitized from the Financial Assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BOMBAY

HOME OF CELEBRITIES.
NOW OPEN PERMANENTLY.
6-45 p. m. TO-NIGHT 10 p. m.
LAST TWO NIGHTS OF SECOND PROGRAMME.
GREAT INDIAN FILM:
THE PEARL OF THE GANGES.
A THRILLING DRAMA
in which even the wild
beasts act their parts perfectly;
The brilliant scenes are laid in
GORGEOUS PALACES
and WILD JUNGLES.
ORIENTAL MUSIC.
Comedies :—
"POOR OLD UNCLE"
"FATHER'S BRILLIANT IDEA"
Also the latest
PATHE GAZETTE
Prices : Rs. 2 ; Re. 1-8 ; Re. 1 ; As. 8 & As. 4.

SPECIAL CHRISTMAS PROGRAMMES
At 6-45 and 10 p. m.
ON CHRISTMAS DAY ONLY :
"IVANHOE"
The Film version of Sir Walter Scott's world-famous novel, featuring celebrated players.
Students who used "Ivanhoe" as a text-book during the past year will regard this as a great opportunity.
THE KING'S VISIT TO FRANCE
A detailed cinema record of this historic occasion.
WINTER SPORTS
Showing world's championship skating races tobogganing, skiing and bob-sleighing.
SHACKLETON'S DASH TO THE SOUTH POLE
The very film for Christmas Day;
TO HELP HER DADDY
A pretty story featuring a marvellous child-actress ;
AND
WARPLANES.
an instructive Aviation Film.
ANOTHER CHANGE OF PROGRAMME ON SUNDAY.
6-45 P. M, SUNDAY 6-45 P. M.
10 P. M. SUNDAY 10 P. M.
PRICES AS USUAL.

IMPERIAL CINEMA.
LOOK OUT FOR
OUR NEXT BIG SERIAL
with
MISS PEARL WHITE
in the leading rôle
WATCH FOR FURTHER ANNOUNCEMENTS. THEY WILL INTEREST YOU.

THE HOME OF THE SAVED
will be the subject of the
NEW HALL SERMON,
Sunday, Dec. 26, at 6-30 p. m.
The Public are invited
SEATS FREE.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.
AN EXHIBITION will be held of the Society in the TOWN HALL. Last day for receiving pictures is THURSDAY noon 17th February. For particulars and prospectus apply to
HON. SEC. PROF. O. V. MULLER, M.A., I.E.S.,
2569 Elphinstone College, Fort.

CHEAP RATES—THOROUGH WORK—SPECIAL SUPERVISION.
If you want your mortor cars thoroughly repaired, overhauled without any trouble and worry, and under the prompt and personal supervision of an automobile expert—please send your mortor to.
N. S. GUNMAKER,
AUTOMOBILE ENGINEER,
Corner of Grant Road, BOMBAY.

Don't give way before your task, gather renewed energy and vitality from Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. Build up the broken down tissues and nourish the tired nerves. A 6

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 21		
Lilbster	Lanrilson	Basra
Dec. 22.		
Siracusa	Mortala	Genoa
Europa Maru	Makawa	Yokohama

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 22.		
Siukoku Maru	Kuchiki	Kobe
Jehangir	Lewis	Mauritious
Clan Ferguson	Harris	Calcutta

The O. S. K. Steamer Inaho Maru (homeward bound) left Singapore on the 21st instant.

The Ellerman Line s. s. City of Paris homeward bound arrived at Marseilles on the 19th instant.

The P. & O. s. s. Mongolia which connected with the s. s. Salsette which left Bombay on the 5th instant arrived in Marseilles on Tuesday the 21st instant. All well.

S. S. Clan Ferguson :—The s. s. Clan Ferguson, 3,107 tons, Captain W. Harris, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

S. S. Siracusa :—The Italian steamer Siracusa, 1,918 tons, Captain Mortala, arrived here yesterday from Genoa, which port she left on the 27th ultimo with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Europa Maru :—The Steamer Europa Maru, 2213 tons, Captain S. Makawa, arrived here yesterday from Yokohama, which port she left on the 8th ultimo, with general goods on board.

Wednesday, 22nd December, 1915.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Southerland	Kreagh	D. Nanji & Sons
B. Kirin Maru	Asaki	N. Y. Kaisha
F. Sangola	Baker	M. M. & Co
C & R. Mayori Maru	Taniguchi	N. Y. Kaisha
K. Rahmani	Wheeler	T. M. & Co
N Weardale	Foster	D. N. & Co
N. Lawoo	Webb	T. M. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Indravati	N. F.	K. N. & Co
Kaveri	N. F.	B. S. N. Co
Poonamji	N. F.	
Satranji	J'uagar	K. N. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Bilbster		D. Nanji & Son
2 Highland Monarch	Scott	P. & A. G. & Co
3 Vancouver	Findlay	W. & A. G. & Co
4 Foreric	Young	W. & A. G. & Co
6 Montebello	Grimaldi	Italian S. N. Co
8 Doric	Shaddock	L. Dryfus
10 Orna	LeGrand	M. M. & Co
12 Shirala	Galgey	M.M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Sardinia	Jeffrey	P. & O. Co
3 Mongara	Drake	P. & O. Co
4 Chantala	Hill	M. M. & Co
5 Kashgar	Rivers	P. & O. Co
6 Canara	Rose	M. M. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Cigale		T. M. & Co
M. W. D. D.		
Dwarka	Prince	M. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Barpeta	Morgan	M. M. & Co
Begum		T. M & Co
Chindwara	Abbott	M. M. & Co
City of Naples	Rene	W. & A. G. & Co
Europa Maru	Makawa	O. S. Kaisha
Havildar	Park	T. M. & Co
Jeddah	Loftus	T. M. & Co
Khosrou	Courtenay	T. M. & Co
Norsal	Thouson	T. M. & Co
Pundua	Andreasen	M. M. & Co
Qaeda	Nelson	M. M. & Co
Risaldar	Oakesmoth	T. M. & Co
Scindia	Erskine	W. & A. G. & Co
Siracusa	Mortala	Italian S. N. Co

EXPORTS.

Dec. 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Weardale (s) 100 bales wool David Sassoon & Co., 41 bales wool R. Bachraj, 60 bales wool V. Oomersee, 174 bales wool D. Kundunmal, 49 bales wool M. Ramjidas, 80 bales wool E. Ebrahim Bros, 69 bales wool F. F. Campbell & Co., 60 bales cotton yarn John Bruce Murray Sons & Co., 77 bales wool J. Rojmal, 9 bales wool M. Ramjee, 6,464 cwt. myrabollams P. Mathoradas & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Kashgar (s) 163 cases opium M. M. & Co., 46 cwt nux vomica M. A. Kayum, 3 cwt beeswax M. A. Kayum, 194 cwt. kismiss E. Sewjee, 48 cwt. M. o P. shells N. Kassam, 38 cwt. M. o P. shells G. B. Hirji, 1 pot rosa oil M. Jafferbhoy, 133 cwt. almond ed M. Jafferbhoy, 75 cwt. dry chillies T. Narpal, 115 cwt kismiss A. Abdoola, 250 bales hemp G. Veerji & Co., 190 cwt. indigo G. Madavji & Co., 38 cwt. gum olibanum A. Kassum, 4 cases aniline dye Coutts & Co.

FOR LONDON OR U. K. PORTS.

Highland Monarch (s) 6,500 cwt. linseed Railli Bros, 1,339 cwt. cotton seed Railli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Canara (s) 506 cwt. raisins S. Rowji & Co.

FOR HULL.

Vancouver (s) 4,030 cwt. cotton seed S. Cooverji & Co.

Bilbster (s) 10,000 cwt. castor seed Volkart Bros, 2,275 cwt. myrabollams P. Mathoradas & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Chantala (s) 100 bales cotton Prier De Soane & Co.

FOR HULL.

Sutherland (s) 4,002 cwt. cotton seed A. Khimji.

FOR GENOA.

Siracusa (s) 600 bales cotton C. Bomanji & Co., 500 bales cotton H. M. Mehta & Co., 4,782 cwt. linseed C. Boggiano & Co., 500 cwt. castor seed C. Boggiano & Co., 3,145 cwt. jingily seed K. M. Nathoo, 120 bales cotton twist H. M. Mehta & Co., 300 bales cotton Volkart Bros, 500 bales cotton K. Visram & Co., 300 bales cotton Ralli Bros, 3,000 cwt. teel seed Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Mongara (s) 249 cwt. myrabollams L. Hurjiwan, 510 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Mongara (s) 400 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Mongara (s) 50 bales cotton twist David Sassoon & Co., 298 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha

FOR OSAKA.

Mongara (s) 800 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Mongara (s) 75 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Mayori Maru (s) 90 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Mayori Maru (s) 61 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Mayori Maru (s) 9 bales wool M. B. Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Sardinia (s) 300 bales cotton N. Rajaram & Co., 100 bales cotton K. H. Kayani & Co., 400 bales cotton G. Dossa & Co., 500 bales cotton Tata Sons & Co., 50 bales cotton Y. K. G. Kaisha, 1,500 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha, 400 bales cotton T. Yuasa, 500 bales cotton T. Nishamatsu & Co., 209 bales cotton C Bomanji & Co., 300 bales cotton H. Nensey & Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Sardinia (s) 350 bales cotton Y. K. G. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Sardinia (s) 700 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha, 300 bales cotton Bombay Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Sardinia (s) 285 bales cotton twist E. D Sassoon & Co., 600 bales cotton twist David Sassoon & Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Sardinia (s) 550 bales cotton twist E. D. Sassoon & Co., 450 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha, 600 bales cotton twist David Sassoon & Co.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Mongara from London Agents, P. & O. S. N. Co.—2 cases motor carpets, 3 cases motor cars 1 case lihia carbonate, 1,100 casks cement, 14 packages musical instruments, 22 casks ivory, 21 cases photo material, 4 cases hops, 1 hhd. sherry, 2 cases citric acid, 30 cases champagne, 7 cases boots and shoes, 932 cases 6 hhd. 1 cask brandy, 31 cases scrubbs ammonia, 2 cases motor accessories, 45 cases claret, 20 packages 1 case perfumed spirit, 9 cases epsom salt, 1 case cocaine, 422 cases 5 hhds. 7 casks wine, 131 cases drugs, 2 boxes gold coin, 6 boxes bar gold, 137 bars silver, 2 boxes specie, 8 cases gold thread, 8 cases gilt thread, 23 cases imt. gold thread, 20 cases imt. silver lametta, 49 packages saffron, 4 cases velvets, 1 case blankets, 5 cases salad oil, 12 cases 4 casks bottles, 1 case colour, 83 cases preserves, 2 cases clocks, 4 packages rubber, 1 case rubber sheeting, 15 drums 100 packages paint, 2 cases varnish, 21 cases sweets, 17 cases sardines, 119 cases gin, 35 cases hams, 55 cases bacon, 5 cases asparagus, 4 cases essence, 132 cases emulsion, 22 packages 2 cases mirants roous, 135 cases jam, 1 case chrome picking bands, 1 case glass tumbler, 3 cases bovril, 19 casks nuts, 99 cases vinegar, 2 cases blacking, 10 cases virol, and bovril, 4 bales canvas, 10 casks clry crucibles, 13 cases perfumery, 250 kegs 55 casks 240 barrels grapes, 100 bales 13 cases tobacco, 31 cases cheese, 29 cases tyres, 13 cases paper, 5 cases soap, 10 cases chicory, 16 cases biscuits, 448 cases confectionary, 535 cases provisions, 1,123 cases 222 packages "O" stores, 108 cases mixed tissues, 14 packages art silk goods, 14 packages aniline colour, 5 cases saccharine, 1 case emery cloth, 1 case viyella, 1 case cigarettes, 321 packages grape and chestnuts, 98 bags cummin seed, 17 cases cotton goods, 6 cases linnen goods, 2 cases woollen goods.

S. S. Kirin Maru from Kobe Agents, N. Y. Kaisha.—14 bales cotton yarn, 93 cases cotton goods, 80 casks sulphate of copper, 67 cases glass bangles, 2 cases woollen cloth, 15 cases enamelware, 42 cases rubber goods, 104 bales cotton shirting 1 case cotton drill, 11 cases canned goods, 19 cases umbrella furniture, 9 cases perfumery, 25 cases chalk sticks, 17 cases umbrella sticks, 11 cases walking stick, 500 packages 400 crates potatoes, 25 bags starch, 252 bales ginger, 3 cases rubber balls, 13 cases mirrors, 5 cases woollen yarn, 100 cases preserves, 20 bales cotton sheeting, 2 cases chinaware, 31 rolls 20 bales matting, 3 cases napthaline ball, 3 cases leather goods, 132 cases glass tumbler, 40 cases alum, 2 cases bicycle, 154 cases grass chimney, 34 cases glass globes, 3 cases glass mantles, 3 cases spectacles, 46 cases soap, 3 cases cigars, 90 cases 400 rolls earthenware, 165 coils rope, 337 cases camphor, 10 cases smudge stick, 25 cases tooth powder, 53 cases clocks, 400 drums red lead, 204 cases silk yarn, 20 cases 8 baskets china roots, 500 cases cassia, 300 cases preserved pine apples, 100 cases biscuits, 3 cases silk goods, 131 cases porcelainware, 47 cases tea, 16 bags cubebs, 33 bags pepper, 985 bags betelnuts, 22 bags nutmegs, 1 crate K. P. oil, 4 cases chutney, 177 bags sago flour, 26 bundles 20 cases gum benjamin, 51 bags damer bater, 7 cases mace, 50 cases salmon.

City of Naples from New York Agents, W & A. Graham & Co.—65 cases cereals, 1 case rubber goods, 12 cases provision, 1 case stoves, 13 cases leather, 2 cases confectionary, 10 cases soap, 46 cases grapenuts, 865 cases 317 kegs nails, 24 cases florida water, 33 cases listerine, 52 cases vaseline, 9 cases bottles, 1 case gelatine, 10 cases 21 boxes motor car, and parts, 65 barrels 2 crates lubricating oil, 27 cases aluminium, 1 case grease, 7 cases chloroform, 119 boxes clocks, 460 cases oats, 1 case ether, 213 cases medicine.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers :—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time On the 2nd December 1915 was 30.206 inches For temperature corrections applicable to merourial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either merourial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 21st December, 1915.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.,

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	30.005	inches.
Temperature of Air	78.7	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69.5	"
Dew Point	65.1	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.636	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole cloudy=10)	1.0	"
Maximum temperature of Air	85.5	"
Minimum do. do.	73.3	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ESE, WNW, NNW	
Movement of Wind do do.	191	inches

LORD HALDANE'S MISSION.

OBJECT OF VISIT TO BERLIN IN 1912.

Mr. Leicester Harmsworth in the House of Commons on Nov. 25 asked the Prime Minister whether he could now issue, without prejudice to the public interest, a statement of the definite objects of the mission of the ex-Lord Chancellor to Berlin in 1912, and any despatches from, or report by, the noble lord thereon.

The Prime Minister, in a written answer in yesterday's Parliamentary papers, says: 'In January, 1912, an intimation reached his Majesty's Government from Berlin, informally, that it was desirable that a British Minister should visit the German capital with a view to a private and unofficial interchange of opinions. His Majesty's Government, after consideration, approved the suggestion and as a result, the Cabinet proposed to Lord Haldane that he should go to Berlin to undertake informally the mission. Lord Haldane agreed to go. Lord Haldane received full instructions from the Foreign Secretary and from the Cabinet, and carried out the mission accordingly to their entire satisfaction. It is not proposed, nor would it be in the public interest at the moment, to add to the statement that appeared in the Press on September 1."

The statement referred to is the Foreign Office account of the Anglo-German negotiations of 1912.

"WHAT'S IN A NAME ?"

The London County Council in mail week sanctioned an alteration in the names of Wiesbaden-road, Stoke Newington, and Bismarck-road, Highgate.

Mr. W. C. Johnson caused amusement by reading a petition from the inhabitants of Weisbaden-road in favour of the name being changed. There were names appended such as Rothstein, Meyer, Ruberstein, Hauptmann, Scheiner, Forty out of fifty-two of the signatories, he said, bore similar names.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 22.

The weather continued dry but slight disturbances affecting North-west India are causing heavy cloud in Kashmir.

Forecast:—No important change.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 22nd December, 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Night temperature is in defect in the northern and south-eastern districts.

The United Provinces.— Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in lower Sind and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in Central India West and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Night temperature is in excess at some stations in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Night temperature has fallen and is now in defect at some stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded at Bombay and clear elsewhere.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Day temperature is in defect in the southern half of the division; night temperature is below normal in north Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Light isolated showers have occurred in south-east Madras. Conditions continue slightly unsettled in north-west India, Gujarat and Kathiawar, but no precipitation appears likely in these regions.

Isolated showers are possible in south-east Madras.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd of December 1915.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. past 24 hours	Rainfall. total 1st November to date.	Departure, 1st November to date.
PUNJAB—						
Bushire	67.8	58.4	75	0		—3.47
Do. (21st)	77.7	55.9	53	0		—1.21
Jask Do. (21st)	76.1	64.3	59	0.27		—0.53
Muskat Do. (21st)	73.4	42.6	73	0.08		—0.20
Multan	68.0	32.4	40	0.19		—0.55
Rawalpindi	67.8	35.1	93	0.15		—0.17
Lahore	70.6	35.4	67	0.02		
Hissar	70.7	40.3	67	0.22		—0.34
Ambala	69.8	43.9	54	0.01		—0.42
Delhi						
UNITED PROVINCES—	74.3	46.2	49	0		—0.26
Agra	73.5	44.1	60	0.01		—0.39
Mainpuri	76.0	46.0	57	0.01		—0.27
Jhansi	72.4	44.1	75	0		—0.40
Cawnpore	72.5	44.0	72	0		—0.57
Allahabad						
SIND AND RAJPUTANA	72.1	40.4	52	0		—0.17
Jacobabad	79.4	57.0	39	0		—0.11
Karachi	76.2	48.2	57	0.04		—0.32
Ajmer	78.0	48.0	58	0.11		—0.18
Jaipur	80.6	54.4	60	0		—0.31
Kotah						
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—	80.6	52.3	41	0		—0.15
Bhuj	85.3	63.7	60	0.19		—0.13
Dwarka	85.9	64.1	51	0		—0.24
Veraval	86.2	57.9	46	0		—0.38
Raikot	86.2	57.0	68	0		—0.21
Bhavnagar Para	88.1	63.1	48	0		—0.14
Surat	86.8	61.3	37	0		—0.19
Ahmedabad	87.1	56.4	56	0		—0.25
Deesa	77.1	50.0	53	0		—0.24
Neemuch	79.8	48.1	48	0.13		—0.36
Indore						
CENTRAL PROVINCES—	73.3	42.5	71	0.05		—0.62
Jubbulpore	74.2	50.0	48	0.09		—0.75
Saugor	77.6	48.2	59	0		—0.84
Hoshangabad	80.4	45.5	60	0		—0.69
Khandwa	83.2	45.3	46	0.46		—0.44
Akola	81.3	54.5	41	0		—0.57
Amroati	79.9	47.3	50	0		—0.11
Nagpur	80.5	46.2	67	0.62		—0.32
Chanda	77.0	49.6	74	0.33		—0.31
Raipur						
KONKAN—	85.5	71.5	63	0.02		—0.40
Bombay	89.9	67.9	42	0.81		0.30
Ratnagiri	82.3	70.2	67	0.94		—0.14
Mormugao	87.5	70.2	61	1.07		—0.71
Karwar						
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—	82.5	49.7	51	0.15		—0.34
Malegaon	80.8	48.4	34	0.70		—0.19
Ahmednagar	81.8	52.7	59	0.39		—0.63
Poona	82.6	66.9	53	0.89		—0.42
Sholapur	80	53.4	66	0.39		—0.71
Bijapur	77.3	54.9	64	0.94		—0.76
Belgaum	80.1	48.2	41	0.64		—0.05
Aurangabad	80.1	47.9	71	0.78		0 12
Nizamabad (Indur.)	77.8	56.9	68	0.79		—0.22
Hyderabad						
MALABAR AND CEYLON	89.8	70.8	61	8.15		5.11
Mangalore	86.3	75.1	73	13.02		7.45
Calicut	92	72.7	67	3.80		1.14
Cochin	83.0	70.2	88	26.04		9.54
Colombo						
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—	81.8	65.0	80	20.73		14.86
Masulipatam	82.3	60.7	72	7.27		5.20
Bellary	84.7	67.1	75	9.32		5.22
Cuddapah	85.7	76.6	67	20.91		2.99
Madras	79.2	57.7	71	3.31		0.08
Bangalore	85.4	63.3	63	0.33		2.26
Coimbatore	88.3	72.0	75	10.12		3.18
Trichinopoly	83.1	74.6	77	16.86		—7.33
Negapatam						

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still
	Dec	h. m.	ft. in.	Dec.	h. m.	ft. in.
WED	22	m 11 27	25 6	22	m 5 55	20 0
THUR	23	m 0 29	23 7	23	m 5 23a	16 2
		0 38	25 6		m 6 27	19 9
FRI.	24	m 0 58	23 7	24	m 5 54a	16 3
		0 39a	25 6		m 7 0	19 3
SAT.	25	m 1 26	23 5	25	m 6 25a	16 7
		1 16a	25 5		m 7 34	19 7
SUN	26	m 1 55	23 1	26	m 6 55a	17 1
		1 55a	25 2		m 8 9	19 6
MON	27	m 2 26	27 8	27	m 7 38a	17 9
		2 40a	24 11		m 8 45	19 5
TU	28	m 3 1	27 9	28	m 8 6a	18 7
		3 34a	24 8		m 9 26	19 3
					m 8 51a	19 7

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week :—

Dec.	Sunrise	Sunset
22 (Wednesday)	7h. 7m.	6h. 6m
23 (Thursday)	7h. 8m.	6h. 7m
24 (Friday)	7h. 8m.	6h. 7m
25 (Saturday)	7h. 9m.	6h. 8m
26 (Sunday)	7h. 9m.	6h. 9m
27 (Monday)	7h. 10m.	6h. 9m
28 (Tuesday)	7h. 10m.	6h. 10m

PHASES OF THE MOON :—
Full Moon 1915 December 21d 6h 22-3 p.m.
Last Quarter " " 30d 6h 23-8 a.m.

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NURSE CAVELL'S MARTYRDOM.

FRIENDS' EFFORTS TO SAVE HER.

"The Times" special correspondent at Amsterdam wrote as follows on November 18 :—

Among a number of Englishwomen who arrived here to-day from Brussels we see three who lived in Nurse Cavell's Nursing Home—Miss Wilkins, whose official position was that of sister in the Home, Miss Jemmett, an invalid friend of Miss Cavell, living under her care, and Nurse Horne. They related to me the circumstances of Miss Cavell's arrest.

It was preceded by repeated visits of the Germans to the Home, inquiring how many Englishmen were there. These visits began two or three months before the arrest. The Germans said the house would be watched. They questioned the nurses, who all denied that Englishmen had been there. Later the Germans forbade Miss Cavell to leave for a day or two, but returned next day stating that she could go out but that she would be watched and must be careful where she went. They returned occasionally to try to obtain facts and questioned the servants of Miss Cavell, opened a desk, and searched everywhere for papers, but never found anything.

Meantime Miss Wilkins had been questioned and made to sign a paper stating that she had not seen or known some man who had been there. It appeared that this man had made a signed statement that he had stayed at the Home for a day or two, and was one of 20 who crossed the frontier with a guide from the Home.

LETTERS FROM PRISON.

Subsequently the Germans arrested Miss Cavell and Miss Wilkins, but the latter was released, not being considered responible for anything that occurred. Miss Cavell was removed to Saint Gilles Prison, where she was confined for about two months before the sentence. She was allowed to write occasional letters. Her last letters were dated October 11, the day before the execution. One letter was to Miss Jemmett, one to Miss Wilkins, another to the nurses, and another to the pupils. She said she was not afraid, and was quite ready to die for her country. The letters directed them how to carry on the work, urging them to finish it as she had begun it. These letters were received only a week ago, though the trial was held on October 7, 8 and 9.

When the news reached them that sentence of death had been passed they immediately consulted their friends, who assured them that another judgment more lenient would follow. The Spanish, American, and Dutch Ministers were urged to do all in their power to prevent the sentence from being executed. About 6 o'clock in the evening of the 11th news reached them that the sentence was to be carried into effect the following morning. Immediately they went to the American Legation, where they were told that it was untrue, and that they had heard that Miss Cavell was to have another judgment in two or three days. On their insisting, the American Legation and also the Spanish Minister endeavoured to see General von Bissing, and took the steps which are already familiar through the published correspondence.

CALM AT THE LAST.

About 5 in the morning of Tuesday, the 12th Miss Wilkins, with another nurse, left the Home to inquire if they could see Miss Cavell. On arriving at the prison they saw two motor cars, which, they subsequently learned, contained Miss Cavell and M. Boucq, an architect who was shot at the same time. Miss Cavell was in the first car. Miss Wilkins was not immediately admitted to the prison owing to some formality, and she just missed seeing Miss Cavell as she passed out to the car. The execution occurred at the Tir National, at Schaerbeek, about two miles out of Brussels.

Miss Cavell's friends at the Nursing Home afterwards heard that she left the cell that morning perfectly calm and self-possessed, and that at the place of execution, in accordance with her own request, her eyes were not blindfolded and her hands not bound. She was buried at 5 o'clock the same evening, it is believed at Schaerbeek. The authorities refused to deliver up the body, stating that it would not be available till after the war.

All three ladies bore the highest testimony to Miss Cavell's splendid qualities.

"A MIRACLE OF SURGERY."

The "Journal" cites "a miracle of surgery" expounded by Dr. Guepin before the Academy of Science. The case is that of a soldier 22 years of age, who had to undergo a partial amputation of the brain. The wounded man has to-day so far recovered that he will now be discharged.

The doctor verified the fact that the rapid removal of a part of the cerebral matter has been productive of no appreciable trouble, and states the operation depends for its success on speed and boldness.

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Lala Lajpat Rai
Ravi Varma
Toru Dutt
K. T. Telang
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Romesh Chunder Dutt
Ananda Mohan Bose
W. C. Bonnerjee
Budrudin Tyabji
Sir Syed Ahmed
Lal Mohun Ghose
M. K. Gandhi
Madan Mohan Malaviya
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STRONGER AND CHEAPER THAN LEATHER.
BOMBAY TRADING CO.
PYDOWNIE,
BOMBAY.

CHYAVAN PRASH RS. 2 PER SEER ADHYAKSHA MATHUR BABU'S MAKARADHWAJA RS. 4 PER TOLA
SAKTI OUSHADHALAYA.
DACCA & CALCUTTA.
The best & the cheapest, the biggest & the most reliable Ay

COMMERCIAL.

INDIAN INDIGO REVIVAL.

The absence of the usual supplies of German synthetic indigo from the leading consuming markets of the world has led to an eager demand for the natural indigo, and very high prices are willingly paid by manufacturers and others, says "The Standard" in order to secure the small quantities of the indispensable blue dye which come on offer.

India, of course, is the principal producing country, but the rise in values and expanding demand for the product has led to a revival of the industry in China, where interesting developments may be looked for in this connection.

On the London market Bengal is in active request, and good to fine realises the high price of 14s. to 15s. per pound, which must be regarded as very favourable to growers, seeing that the war moved very slowly into consumption in competition with the synthetic stuff at 3s. to 3s. 6d. per pound. Kurpah on the spot is very scarce, and a part of the fresh arrivals landed has been eagerly taken up at 7s. 6d. to 9s. 6d. per pound. Dry leaf Madras is also in short supply, and middling to fine commands as much as 5s. to 6s. per pound, sellers being reserved even at that.

To sum up the situation generally, stocks everywhere are exceptionally small, and in view of the increasing demands for indigo not only in this country, but abroad as well, the trend of prices cannot be other than upwards, as crop prospects are not in favour of increased supplies. Small sales of Bengals take place in Calcutta from time to time, and the exceptionally high values put upon the supplies offered foreshadow what will happen when the new crop is marketed early in the New Year.

In the United States the market is very firm, and with little offering or on sale against shipment rates are exceedingly strong. Bengals on the spot sell at 3½dols. to 4dols. per pound, while Madras dry leaf is in active request, up to 90 cents per pound being conceded for the small quantity available.

Statistics now available from India indicate that the elimination of the competition of synthetic indigo has already given a strong impetus to the cultivation of the natural product. The total area now under indigo amounts to 258,100 acres, as compared with 116,500 acres last year, an increase of no less than 121 per cent. The actual figures given in the Goverment forecast are as follows:—

Province.	Area in acres (First forecast). 1915-16	1914-15
Bihar and Orissa	60,800	38,900
Madras	126,000	38,500
Punjab	18,500	21,000
United Provinces	46,500	12,300
Bombay and Sind (including Native States)	4,700	4,500
Bengal	1,600	1,300
Total	258,100	116,500

The estimated production which will be available from each State is as follows:—

	Cwt.
Bihar and Orissa	7,300
Madras	24,000
Punjab	1,800
United Prov.	4,000
Bombay and Scind	1,200
Bengal	200

These figures are, of course, based on estimates made last month, and may be considerably modified by meteorological conditions. As indicated above, the high prices will in doubt be obtained for the crop, and the enterprise shown by the planters is so largely increasing the acreage will no doubt be well repaid. Whether this revival in the cultivation of indigo will become a permanent feature of Indian industry is another matter.

Synthetic indigo, with its more moderate prices if less durable character, will make its reappearance after the war, and there will be a repetition of the competition which reduced the acreage under indigo in India from over 420,000 acres in 1906-7 to 116,500 last year. Already the suggestion has been made that some form of Government support should be given to the industry as, for instance a pledge that for a given number of years all Government blue uniforms shall be dyed with natural indigo.

In this connection it is interesting to note that discussion is taking place with regard to the possible revival of another industry connected with indigo, that of woad, which 50 years ago was cultivated to a large extent in South Lincolnshire. Woad was not only used as a dye, but was of even more utility technically as a mordant from the quality it possessed of making indigo a fast dye; that is, one that lost colour to no appreciable extent when the cloth was washed or exposed to heavy rain. In the Boston neighbourhood some of the woad presses still exist, though the largest among them has long been dismantled. Enough remain to enable a fresh trial to be made without undue expense.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

Liverpool, Dec. 21st

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	10,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	1,000
" " Sales of East Indian ..	—
" " Imports	59,000
Mid. Americans	7.55
Egyptian F. G. F.	9.85
New York 11 a.m. (As known at Liverpool at closing time.) .. Jan.	11.99
Mar.	12.10
New York Official noon call Jan.	11 92
Mar.	12.21
New Orleans 10 a.m. .. Jan.	11.73
Mar.	12.08

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

New York, Dec. 21.

COTTON.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...	57,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain ...	14,000
Day's Exports to Continent	12.000
Futures at New York, January ...	11.93
Previous closing price	11.91
Futures at New York, March	12.22
Previous closing price	12.20
Sport Cotton at New York	12.10
Previous price	12.10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	11.69
Previous price	11.69
Tone of Spot Cotton:—	
Futures at New Orleans, January...	11.75
Previous price	11.75
Futures at New Orleans, March.....	12.10
Previous price	12.09
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ...	7 5/8
Demand Bills	4.72.50
Silver Commercial Bars	54 3/8

TONE OF CLOTH.

Liverpool, Dec. 20th.

The Cloth Demand for India is extensive but not practicable.

TONE OF YARNS.

Steady and Restricted.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 21st.

Months.	To-day's closing price.	Decline on previous close.
December	7.35	7.43
Dec.-Jan.	7.35	7.42
Jan.-Feb.	7.35	7.43
Feb.-Mar.	7.34	7.41
Mar.-April.	7.33	7.39
April-May	7.29	7.34
May-June.	7.26	7.30
June-July.	7.22	7.27
July-Aug.	7.19	7.23
Aug.-Sept.	7.05	7.09
Sept.-Oct.	6.89	6.92
Oct.-Nov.	6.84	6.87

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Dec. 21st

M. G. Bengal Good	5.00
" " Fully Good	5.15
" " Fine	5 60
M. G. No. 1 Oomra Good	5 50
" " Fine	5.80
" Broach Good	6.55
" " Fully Good	6.70
" " Fine	6.85
" Scinde Good	5.00
" " Fully Good	5.15
" " Fine	5.30

MONEY MARKET.

London, Dec. 21st.

Bar Silver Spot	26 1/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Continental Buying Coinag.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
3½% India Stock (Sterling Loan)	5 3/16
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	5 5/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5½
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5½
Interest day to day loans	4½
" 7 day market loans	4½
Amount Withdrawn from the Bank of England about	£142,000

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Dec. 21st.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta	
December New Crop	20
July-September Nominal	17/6
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi	
December New Crop.	20/1½
July-September Nominal	17/7½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta	
December, New Crop.	22
July-September, Nominal	19
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi. December, New Crop	22/1½
July-September, Nominal	19/1½

Tone of sugar is Quiet.

London, Dec. 21.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore Bold. Not offered. Difficulty in obtaining freights.

Rapeseed, Pure Basis, not offered difficulty in obtaining freights.

Rapeseed, Brownpore, 416 lb. ex-Ship. Not offered. Difficulty in obtaining freights.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Jan.-Feb., Re-Sellers. 76

Toria Rapeseed:—Not offered difficulty in obtaining freights.

London, Dec. 21.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber, Dec.-Jan., paid.	3/3
Ceylon Rubber, January.	3/6½ to 3/6½

METALS.

English best Selected Copper.	£99½
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£84½
Copper Braziers.	£114
Yellow Metal.	13½
Hard Spelter, nominal.	65
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14x20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool.	18/9
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 per cent. F.O.B. Liverpool.	£24-10-0
Pig Iron No. 1 Gartsherrie.	£4-18-6

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal, nominal.

EXCHANGE.

On London at Paris, Francs. 27.55

WAR LOANS.

3½ per cent. 1925-1928.	£89 5/8
4½ per cent. 1925-1945.	£96 13/16
Consols 2½ per cent.	58 1/8
Previous Price.	58½
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent, nominal.	53
Previous Price, nominal.	53
Indain Stock 3½ per cent. (Sterling Loan).	80½
Previous Price.	80½
Government Securities 3 per cent.	69½
Previous Price.	69½

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata), Jan.-Feb., paid	68

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton), Dec.-Jan. Hull value £12-12-6	

WHEAT.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Razario Santa Fe—60 lbs., Jan.-Feb. Sellers	61.3
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs.	Nominal

AUSTRALIAN.

Soouth Australian, Victorian and New South Wales, March, Sellers	61

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley, Dec.-Jan., Sellers ...	46-3

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Dec. 22.

The market to-day opened with new Broach C 288½ but subsequently declined Rs. 2. A little business was reported but buyers were very scarce At Colaba prices declined Re. 1 further. A small business was reportd in K/Akolas.

Ready cotton was in poor demand.

F. G. Bengal	218½
Fine Akola	253
Good Broach	285½

Messrs. PATEL BROTHERS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine	F.G.	Good.	Delivery
M.G. Broach	295	..	289	Apr. 1916
M.G. Bengals	232/3	222	..	Jan. 1916
M.G. Bengals	230/1	..	..	Dec 1915
M.G. Sind Punjab	225	..	..	Jan. 1916
M.G. Khandesh	236	222/3	..	"
M.G. Mathia	..	..	..	"
M.G. Wardha, Hinganghat	277/8	..	..	"
M.G. Nagpore	277/8	..	..	"
M.G. Akola, Khgm.	254	..	..	..
M.G. "	256	..	..	Mar. 1916
M.G. Dhamangaum, Pulgaon	..	..	..	..
M.G. Comrawatee	..	..	..	..
H.G. Western	..	..	..	..
M.G. Westerns	..	..	..	..
H.G. Bhangalkote	..	..	..	..
H.G. Bijapore	..	..	..	..

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE Co., Ltd.

Market Quotations for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, December, 22nd 1915. 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super Fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good. Delivery
Bengals (H.G.)	..	230	218	..Ready N. C.
Bengals (M.G.)	248	234	222	..Ready N. C.
	..	229	218/9	..1/25 Jan.'16.
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	224	214	..Ready N. C.
	..	220	210	..1/25 Jan. 16.
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	224	226	..Ready N. C.
	..	232	220	..1/25 Jan.'16.
Jalna (M.G.)	..	..	241	..Ready N. C.
Barsee (M. G.)	..	..	254	..Ready N. C.
Oomra (M G.) (Fair-Staple)	..	..	248	..Ready N. C.
Akola-Khgm.	258	..	250	..Ready N. C.
Kamala (M.G.)	252/3	248	..	..1/25 Jan.'16.
Oomrawatee descriptions(M.G.)	262	254	..	..Ready N. C.
Dhamangaum	255	247	..	..1/25 Jan.'16.
Pooljaum(M.G)	266	258	..	.. Ready N.C.
Veotmal (M.G.)	261	253	..	..1/25 Jan.'16.
	270	262	..	.. Ready N.C.
Nagpore	266	258	..	..1/25 Jan.'16.
Kampti(M.G.)	275	267	..	.. Ready N.C.
Wardha H'ghat. (M.G.)	272	264	..	..1/25 Jan.'16.
	277	269	..	.. Ready N.C.
Broach (M. G.)	275	267	..	..1/25 Jan.'16.
	293	..	..	.. Feb.-March.
Mathia (M.G.)	291	..	285/6	1/25 Apl.'16.
	230	218	..	.. Ready N.C.
Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	260	Ready N. C.
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	270	Ready N. C.
Westerns (M.G.) (H.G.)	..	..	253	Ready N. C
	..	..	248	Ready N. C.
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	270	Ready N. C.

Except where otherwise mentioned Up-Country PRESSED AVERAGE STAPLE COTTON is quoted for. The Official Quotations of the Exchange are (unless otherwise stated) "Jaitha Terms," i.e. inclusive of 3 annas per bale of Muccadam allowance

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 21st December, 1915:—

Cotton	23,547 Bales.
Wheat	15,903 cwts.
Linseed	3,565 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	396 "
Ginjellyseed	9,360 "
Poppyseed	636 "
Groundnuts	12,442 "
Castorseed	2,832 "
Rice	6,861 "
Myrabollams	2,604 "
Cottonseed	18,776 "
Mowraseed	512 "
Gram	2,318 "
Joowar	4,400 "
Maize	350 "
Barley	839 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Dec. 22nd—4 p. m.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	47 0 0	6 15 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	46 0 0	6 14 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla.	46 0 0	6 14 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi.	6 14 0	7 4 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	6 12 0	7 2 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	7 8 0	7 14 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	8 4 0	8 10 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	7 14 0	8 4 0
Teelseed, White 85-15..	43 0 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	42 0 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50 ..	41 0 0	....
Teelseed, Black	36 0 0	....
Poppyseed, White	7 11 0	8 3 0
Groundnuts	3½ 8 0	....
Mowraseed	3 12 0	4 2 0
Forward	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat April-May. ..	6 12 3	
Linseed May	9 5 9	
Teelseed White 85-15 Dec./Jan.	43 0 0	
Teelseed Gajar 75-25 Dec./Jan.	42 0 0	
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 Dec./Jan.	41 0 0	

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready	1s. 4d. 1-32d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 1-16d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 1-32d. Jan.
Banks' Buying Rates:—	
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 11-32d.
Do. Do. Forward	1s. 4 3/8d. Jan.
Do. 6 m-s. Ready	1s. 4 5/8d.
Francs 3 m-s. do.	190½
60 d-s. Hong-Kong	140½
Do. Shanghai	154½
60 d-s. Yokohama	155½

BULLION.

We quote:—

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	25-14-0
Australian Do.	24-15-0
Bombay Do.	24-8-0
English Shield Sovereigns	16-1-6
English Dragons	15-5-9
Silver ex-duty Ready	66-5-0.

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Dec. 22.

The Cotton Mill Share Market opened at yesterday's closing quotations but firmed up before close.

Tata Iron and Steel Shares stood steady with a slight improvement in rates.

In Mill Shares for January delivery Davids closed at Rs. 510. Fazulbhai kept steady at Rs. 417½. Standards changed hands at Rs. 1010 in the morning, but gradually improved and closed at Rs. 1022½ at the close Madhavji were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 1267½ at Rs. 1280.

Central kept firm at Rs. 1880 and Kohinoors at Rs. 637½.

Ahmedabad Advance changed hands at Rs. 277½.

Currimbhai declined at Rs. 217½. Indore Malwas at Rs. 230 and Edward Sassoons to Rs. 205.

New Great Easterns changed hands at Rs. 200

Bombay Burma Trading Corporation Shares declined to Rs. 932-8

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary Shares were placed at Rs. 222 in the morning but later on dropped to Rs. 218.

Tata Iron and Steel Oordinary Shares improved to Rs. 109 and deferred to Rs. 276.

Alcock and Ashdown Shares were placed at Rs. 400 and Mekenzie Saw Mill Shares at Rs. 166 X. D.

Bank of India Shares declined to Rs. 60.

Gujrat Ry. Shares improved to Rs. 100. Tapti Valley Ry. Shares changed hands at Rs. 572½

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent G. P. Notes was done at Rs. 79¾.

4 per cent Port Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 96.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 22.

The share market was not characterised by any feature of special interest. There was a fair turn over of jute mill shares at last rates but the market was not active. In coal shares a small business was reported. The rates were well maintained. The following transactions took place.

Coal:—Aldih 145, 146; Binakuri 7-4; Bengal 769, 770, Borres 8; Ghusick 13-8, 13-12; Raneegunge 27-12; Satpukuria and Asansol 7-4, 7-8.

Jute:—Auckland (ord) 159, 160, 161; Barnagore (ord) 85-8, 86-8; Belvedere (ord) 281 to 283; Clive (ord) 114, 115; Delta (ord) 423 to 427; Empire (ord) 23-12, 23; Fort Gloster (ord)) 387, 388; Fort William (ord) 104 to 107; Fort William (pref) 117, 118; Howrah (ord) 213, 214, 214-8, 215; Kamarhatty (ord) 317, 318, 316; Kanknarrah (ord) 416, s.l. 420 to 426; Kelvin (ord) 315, 317, 318; Kinnison (ord) 455, 457; Reliance (ord) 188, 190; Reliance (pref) 106, 107, Soorah (ord) 146; Standard (ord) 291 to 293.

Tea:—Rajnagar 149-150.

Miscellaneous: Anglo-Oriental Steam 33, 33-4; Bowreah Cotton (ord) 170, 171; Cawnpore Sugar (ord) 86; Goosery Cotton (ord) 6-8.

Government paper, three and a half per cent., was quoted at Rs. 80 to 80-4. Nominal and small lots were done at Rs. 80-6 to 80-10.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company (Incorporated in England).

Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 18th December, 1915.

	Total for the week.	Total to date,
Approximate Earnings for week ending 18th December, 1915.		
G. I. P Rly ..	20,96,400	1,91,16,807
A. D. C. Rly. ..	64,500	6,31,750
B. K. Rly ..	4,500	54,519
C. B. Rly. ..	5,300	56,546
Total ..	21,70,700	1,98,59,622
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 18th Dec. 1914.		
G. I. P. Rly ..	16,44,769	1,55,21,279
A. D. C. Rly. ..	73,443	6,56,278
B. K. Rly. ..	1,721	21,469
C. B. Rly. ..	....	....
Total ..	17,16,933	1,61,99,026
Inc. or Dec. G. I. P. Rly. .	+ 4,54,631	+ 35,95,528
Inc. or Dec. A. D. C. Rly.	— 8,943	— 24,528
Inc. or Dec. B. K. Rly. .	+ 2,779	+ 33,050
Inc. or Dec. C. B. Rly. .	....	....

Note—Corrected with Audited figures up to 31st October, 1915.

Central Provinces Railways.

	Total for the week.	Total to date.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 18th. December, 1915. ..	13,000	1,04,262
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 18th. December, 1914 ..	5,549	52,437
Increase or Decrease ..	+ 7,451	+ 51,825

Note—Corrected with Audited figures up to 31st October, 1915.

Dhond Baramati Light Railway.

	Total for the week.	Total to date.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 18th. December, 1915. ..	1,200	12,519
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 18th. December, 1914. ..	1,081	12,676
Increase or Decrease ..	+ 119	— 157

Note—Corrected with Audited figures up to 31st. October, 1915.

SIMLA'S CHRISTMAS GIFT TO WOUNDED.

RS. 14,000 REALISED ON FLAG DAY.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Dec. 22.

The sum realized on the flag day as the Simla Xmas gift to the wounded amounted to Rs. 14,000 and this was mainly due to the spontaneous generosity and willing support given by the European commercial community and the public in general. Colonel and Mrs. Burlton who organised the show are to be congratulated on the success of the show.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 23RD OF DECEMBER, 1915.

Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton.
In the Division Court No. 52.

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Insolvent 33-15 Ct No. 563-13 and in Re Basantram Dharam Multani & ors, Insolvents.—Bhimji & Co, Chunilal Tulsidas v. Khimchand Lalwardas, a firm, & ors, Bhai K & G, Part Heard, 6-12-15.

32-15 Insolvent Ct No. 563-13 and in Re Basantram Dharam Multani & ors, Insolvents.—Kagn N & Co, Thavardas Tarachand v. Khimchand Lalwardas, a firm, & ors, Bhai K & G, Part Heard, 6-12-15.

Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Beaman.
In the Division Court No. 53.
For Dismissal.

101-13.—Captain & V, Bhanji Ramji & Co, a firm, v. The Trustees of the Port of Bombay, Little & Co.

241-13.—Captain & V, Rupji Madhowji, a firm, v. The Trustees of the Port of Bombay, Little & Co.

283-13.—Captain & V, Jethabhoy Raghowji Joshi, v. The Trustees of the Port of Bombay, Little & Co.

284-13.—Captain & V, Meghji Ludha, a firm, v. The Trustees of the Port of Bombay, Little & Co.

423-13.—Captain & V, Jamnadas Premji, a firm, The Trustees of the Port of Bombay, Little & Co.
For Consent Decree.

1184-15.—Wadia G & Co, Rustom Aspandiar Irani & ors, v. Dinbai, widow, Surajmal & Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

1061-14.—Chit M & K (for pauper), Thakar Ravji Shivji, v. Salegram Balkisondas Nathani & anr.

514-14.—Little & Co, Weld & Co, a firm, v. Hari Ganesh Prabhu & Co, a firm, Malvi H M & R.

723-15.—Jehangir M & S, Bai Laxmibai alias Valhubai, widow, v. Morarji Sunderji & anr, Daph F & D.

347-14.—Rustomji & G, Rattonbai, widow, v. Marwari, Mahadeo Bhagwandas Purnanand & Co.

128-15.—Judah & S, Jijaha Sakharam Ghogre, v. Ramchandra Kupa & ors, Khan L & M, Judah & S.

814-15.—Dastur & Co, (for a pauper)), Ramaya Bahaya, v. Vithoba Krishnaji Kasoola & ors, Judah & S.

648-15.—D J Mantri Pundlik Rowji, v. Laxuman Jairam, Patell & Ez.

191-15.—Payne & Co, S Narayan & Co, a firm, v. Harjiwandas Jaichand and ors, Tyabji D & Co, Amin & D, Edg G W & Co.

724-15.—Captain & V, Fatmabai, widow, v. Kesserbai, widow, Shroff D & D.

819-14.—Dhanjisha & B, Manibai, widow, v. Premcirevalin alias Taismabai, widow, & ors, Ragh N & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.
In the Division Court No. 48.

Summary suit for Withdrawal in Chambers.

1414-15.—Khan L & M, Messrs. Khumaji Gujaji & Co, v. Janakiprasad Laxmam.
For Disposal in Chambers.

1502-14.—Manch & N, Markandrai Kallianrai Mehta, v. Y. H. Desai & Co, Dik & P, 21-12-15.

In Re Indian Companies Act VII of 1913.—Craig B & Co, In Re the Empress Spg & Wg Co, Ltd, (now in Voluntary Liquidation), v. George Milleo, Petitioneer, For Application.

In Re Indian Companies Act VII of 1913.—Craig B & Co, In Re Imperial Mills Co, Ltd, (now in Voluntary Liquidation), v. George Milleo, Petitioner, For Application.

In Re Indian Companies Act VII of 1913.—Craig B & Co, In Re the James Greaves Mills Co, Ltd, (now in Voluntary Liquidation), v. George Milleo, Petitioner, For Application.

In Re Indian Companies Act VII of 1913.—Craig B & Co, In Re the Connaright Mills Co, Ltd, (now in Voluntary Liquidation), v. George Milleo, Petitioner, For Application.

To Speak to the Minutes of Order (in Court).

1315-15.—Matichand & D, Parmanand Dhanji & anr, v. Bai Fervani, widow, & anr, Pandia & Co.

Suits for hearing and final Disposal.
Long Causes.

966-14.—Little & Co, The Indian Specie Bank Ltd, (In Liquidation), v. Sir Vithaldas Damodhar Thakersey, Kt, & ors, Payne & Co, Daph F &, Co, Wadia G & Co, Captain & V, Raghavaya N & C, Bhai K & Gir, Tyabji D & Co, Little & Co, Mar H M & R.
For Settling of Issues.

610-14.—Crawford B & Co, The Vaccum Oil Company, v. The Secretary of State for India in Council, E F Nicholson.
For Trial of Preliminary Issue.

503-15.—N C Dalal, Manilal Premchand, a firm, v. Manilal Mulji, a firm, Payne & Co.
Long Causes.

442-14.—Smetham B & Co, Kashinath Narayen Kangootkar, v. Vithal Dewji Kangootkar & anr; Captain & Vaidya, Rustomji & Ginwalla.

1074-14.—Captain & Vaidya, Radhakisson Ramjiwan, a firm, v. Butebhawani, a firm, Tyabji D & Co.

756-15.—Edgelow G W & Co, Messrs Karimbhoy Ibrahim & Co, a firm, v. Hassanally Sullemanji, Payne & Co.

575-15.—Jehangir S M & H, Nemchand Manekchand, & anr, v. Jaygopaldas Ganshyamdas, Dastur & Co.

454-15—Captain and V, The Official Assignee of Bombay v Abaji Raghaw.

203-15—Motichand and D, Messrs Balchand Agarchand a firm v Fulchand Matrumal a firm and anr, Malvi H M and R, Captain and V.

1396-14—Payne and Co, The Standard Bank Ltd v Birdichand Jivraj and anr, Matubhai J and M.

49-15—Marwanji K and Co, Chaturbhuj Gordhandas v Vithaldas Mohunji and anr, Rustomji and G.

454-14—S A Tyabji Balcrishna Ramchandra Pandre and anr v Ramchandra Tukaram Pandre and ors. D J Mantri Judah and S.

1175-15—Payne and Co, Sir Mahomed Yusuf Haji Ismail Kt v J Sanders Slater, Tyabji Dayabhai and Co.

373-12—Bhai K and G, Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal v Purshotam Jivandas, Payne and Co.

1491-14—Unwalla P and P, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Prangovind Shivprasad and ors, Rha T and G

368-15—Daph F and D, Karsandas Dharamsey v Purshotam Vishram Mowji, Ragh N & Co.

Mr. Henry Valentine Ryan, acting Director, Government Cinchona Plantation, died suddenly on Tuesday afternoon at Ootacamund from heart failure.

It goes down easily.—Not pills. They stick in your throat. Kasagra, the liquid laxative and constipation cure, tastes so good that you want more. But a small dose does the work. D-2

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

DECK CREW REFUSING TO WORK.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr W. H. Ridgeway, Captain of His Majesty's transport ship s. s. Clan MacGillivray, charged Calloo Komiudin and twenty-three other deck crew, with refusing to join the steamer on Monday morning. Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai appeared for the complainant; while Mr. Mahimwala defended the accused.

It was alleged that the accused, who had signed on at Calcutta for one year, arrived in Bombay from Bussrah in s. s. Clan MacGillivray on the 18th instant. The steamer was to sail from Bombay with military cargo. On Monday morning the accused asked for their wages and to be discharged in Bombay, and left the steamer without permission.

The accused contended that they were entitled to be discharged in Bombay though their period of service had not expired.

The Magistrate held that according to the agreement the accused were to be finally discharged at Calcutta. He convicted the accused and sentenced them to undergo three weeks' rigorous imprisonment and to forfeit one day's wages.

BOYS QUARREL OVER CRACKERS.

EYE-BALL RUPTURED.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, the Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate disposed of the case in which Deputy Inspector Kilcoin charged Dhondia Babaji, a Hindu, with causing grievous hurt to Sitaram Govind, a boy, aged 13 years. Shiva Senoo and Luxman Babaji, two boys were charged with abetment. Mr. C. J. Mistry appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Hirji J. A. Dalal defended the accused.

It was alleged that the second and third accused demanded some crackers from the complainant. The latter refused to give them, whereupon an altercation ensued, when the second and third accused held the complainant, and the first accused dealt him a blow on the left eye. The complainant was taken to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where the eye-ball was found to have been ruptured.

The accused stated that one of the boys with whom the complainant quarrelled threw a stone at the latter, which destroyed the eye.

The Magistrate held that the complainant had exaggerated his story and the defence set up by the accused was not true either. The eye was destroyed not by a stone but by a blow given by the first accused with a stick. What really happened was that the complainant and the second and third accused, who are all boys, quarrelled over the crackers, and the first accused, in trying to separate them, struck the complainant. It was not a blow deliberately given with the intention of destroying the eye. The first accused was convicted of causing simple hurt and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 75, in default to one month's rigorous imprisonment. The second and third accused were warned and discharged.

CHARGE OF DEFAMATION AGAINST SCHOOL MASTER.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, Dec. 22.

Mr. A. R. Cox, District Magistrate, passed judgment to-day in the action for defamation filed by Miss Marjory Kelly, a student, against Mr. V. R. Ayangar, proprietor of a local shorthand and typewriting school, who was charged with notifying to his class of girls that the complainant who was one of them, was a conceited creature, hideous brute etc. The Court found that the accused had not made special reference to the complainant by name, that he had no intention of lowering her reputation, that there was absence of malice and that as master of his own school and bound to maintain discipline he was privileged to notify to his class as to the shortcomings of one of them. The Court therefore acquitted him.

MADRAS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE PRESIDENT ON TREATMENT OF GERMANS AFTER WAR.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Dec. 23.

At the annual general meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, the Chairman, Mr. Gordon Fraser on placing on table the summary of the Chamber's work during the past year made an eloquent speech.

After referring briefly to the War he said that trade had suffered undoubtedly, but the manner in which overseas trade has been carried on was a wonderful tribute to the efficiency of the British Navy and reflected equal credit on the mercantile marine service which incurred risk without the power of defence or retaliation. Regarding the treatment of Germans after the war he said that there was a strong feeling they should not be allowed the same liberty of residence and action in India as in the past. In his opinion the minimum of legislation would be to prohibit Germans from residing or trading in India except under license to prohibit them from holding real estate under any conditions, and in the case of German missionaries, if they are allowed in the country at all, to insist that they keep on their mission work. He then referred briefly to the effects of war on trade and free freights and said that termination of war would not clear away difficulties but rather would intensify them. In conclusion, he expressed his appreciation of the prompt and sympathetic manner in which the Government of India and the Government of Madras had dealt with the commercial difficulties arising out of the war.

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80/2, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Lord and Lady Willingdon leave Grant Road Station at 10-40 p.m. for Sind.

FRIDAY, December 24.

All-India Industrial Conference, Congress Pandal, 11-30 a.m. to 6 p.m.
All-India Bhatia Conference, Empire Theatre.
P. & O. s. s. Salsette with English Mails, due 7 a.m.
Sir V. D. Thackersey and Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas "At Home" to H. H. Maharaja of Darbhanga, Damodar Bhuvan, Warden Road, 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, December 25.

All-India Industrial Conference, 2nd day, 8-30 to 10-30 a.m.
"Home Rule League Conference," China Baug, 4-30 p.m.
All-India Bhatia Conference, 2nd day.
Arya Samaj Anniversary.
Public Lecture by Mrs. Annie Besant, on "Theosophy: God," 8-30 a.m.; Lecture by Mr. Jinarajadasa, on "World's Reconstruction: National and International," 5-30 p.m., Gamdevi.

SUNDAY, December 26.

All-India Bhatia Conference, 3rd day.
Arya Samaj Anniversary, 2nd day.
All-India Hindu Conference, Madhav Baug.
All-India Theistic Conference.
1st Sessions of the Indian Commercial Congress, Town Hall, 11-30 a.m.
Lecture by Mrs. Annie Besant, on "Theosophy: Man," Gamdevi, 8-30 a.m.

MONDAY, December 27.

Arya Samaj Anniversary, 3rd day.
All-Theistic Conference, 2nd day.
All-India Hindu Conference, 2nd day, 8-30 a.m.
30th Sessions of Indian National Congress, Congress Pandal, 11 a.m.
Public Lecture by Mrs. Annie Besant, on "Theosophy: Right and Wrong," Gamdevi, 8-30 a.m.

TUESDAY, December 28.

Indian National Congress, 2nd day.
All-India Kshattriya Conference.
All Hindu Dinner, 8-30 p.m.
Public Lecture by Mrs. Annie Besant, on "Theosophy and Brotherhood," Gamdevi, 8-30 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, December 29.

Indian National Congress, 3rd day.
All-India Kshattriya Conference, 2nd day.
All-India Jain Conference, Hira Baug.

THURSDAY, December 30.

All-India Temperance Conference, Bowen Memorial Hall, Lamington Road.
All-India Moslem League,
Indian Social Conference.
All-India Jain Conference, 2nd day, Hira Baug.

FRIDAY, December 31.

All-India Moslem League, 2nd day.
Garden Party by the Hindus of Bombay to the Members of the Moslem League, at 6 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre 6-30 and 10 p.m. Cinema.
New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7; 8-45; and 10-30 p.m.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

BY THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, BOMBAY.

No. 7618 M. V.—Whereas it is proposed, under the provisions of section 14 of Bombay Act VI of 1863, to establish a Stand for 10 motor taxi cars, on Apollo Bunder, near Green's Restaurant:

It is therefore hereby notified that any objection or suggestion, which may be received in writing by the undersigned from any person with respect to the establishment of the said Stand on or before 15th January, 1916, will be duly considered.

S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

Bombay, 30th November, 1915.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

December, 22.

Corps Orders by Captain Newman Taylor Commanding.

No. 1107.—DUTIES.

Duties for the ensuing week commencing 19th Dec., 1915:—

Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Company Sergt. C. B. Banks.
Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Company Sergt. H. A. Sherron.

No. 1108.—PARADES.

Parade for Thursday 23rd inst. is hereby cancelled.

Members who have not drawn their pay are requested to do so on Thursday next the 23rd inst. at 8 a.m.

No. 1109.—CLOTHING.

All great coats and water bottles to be returned to Headquarters as soon as possible.

No. 1110.—STRENGTH.

The undermentioned have been struck off the strength of the Corps from dates stated—

No. 152 Spr. G. T. Simmons from 20-12-15.
No. 250 Spr. T. Henderson from 20-12-15.

No. 1111.—LEAVE.

No. 188 Spr. H. F. C. Gibbs, E.E. Company is granted one months leave from 20-12-15.

No. 3 Company, KIRKEE.

No. 1112.—PARADES.

Friday 24th Battery Drill at 4-45 p.m.
Sunday 26th Arsenal Section Gun Drill at 7 a.m.

NOTICE.

Bom. Vol. Arty. Rifle Association.

A Spoon Shoot will take place at Ghat Kopar on Sunday 26th inst. Distances 200 500 and 600 yards. Trains leave Colaba at 5-30 a.m. and Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

A Committee Meeting will be held at Headquarters on Wednesday 22nd idem at 6-30 p.m.

WINNERS OF SPOONS.

200 yds. Sergt. Hainsworth		32
200 yds. Gunner Baxley		32
300 yds. Res Mooney	31 pl. 1 eql.	32
300 yds. Lt. Dunkerley W.	30 pl. 1 eql.	31
300 yds. C.Q.M.S. Hatton	29 pl. 1 eql.	30
500 yds. S.S.M.M. Cunninghame	31 pl. 2 eql.	33
500 yds. Res Mooney	31 – 1 eql.	30
500 yds. L/Cpl. Rockley	29 pl. 1 eql.	30

(Sd.) J. DODDS, 2nd. Lieut.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding,

December, 23.

314. Appointments. The Commanding officer is pleased to make the following appointments in "J" (Scots) Coy. from this date:—

No. 8607 Vol. J. Barr, No. 7829 Vol. L. W. D. Elliott, No 6389 Vol. H. B. Hanna and No. 7794 Vol. J. Herbertson, to be Lance Corporals.

315. "C" Company parades for Tuesdays the 28th inst. and 4th Prox. are cancelled. The next parade will be on Tuesday the 11th prox. when all members must attend.

(Sd.) G. N. MOBERLEY, Capt.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BAND AT THE PRINCESS V. M. GYMKHANA

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

LADY HARDINGE WAR HOSPITAL.

The Officer Commanding would be glad to receive gifts of fruit and sweets for the wounded and sick in this hospital.

ALL-INDIA BHATIA CONFERENCE.

The Conference meets at the Empire Theatre, Hornby Road, Fort, as follows:—Friday 24th instant at 12-30 p.m.; Saturday 25th instant at 11-30 p.m.; and Sunday 26th instant at 8-30 a.m.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

The preliminary meeting (usually called the Subjects Committee meeting) of the XIth Session of the Indian Industrial Conference which was to have been held to-day at 4 p. m. will now be held instead at 3 p. m. (S.T.) this afternoon.

IDEAL SEMINARY.

The fourth lecture of the series arranged under the auspices of the Ideal Seminary Free Night School will be delivered this night by Mr. B. L. Chewoolkar on "Prof. D. Karve" in Gamdevi Municipal Boys School at 9 p.m.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

One attack and one death from plague, both reported from Byculla, occurred in the city on Tuesday. There were two cases of small-pox, but none of cholera. The total mortality from all causes was 77, as compared with 62 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 70 of 1913. The total number of rats caught was 2,774, out of which 20 were found to be plague stricken.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Saturday the 25th December, 1915, being a Post Office holiday on account of Christmas it is notified that parcels and registered articles of the letter mail intended for despatch by this week's homeward mail steamer will be accepted at the G. P. O. up till 6-30 p.m. and at the Town Sub-Offices up till 5 p.m. on Friday the 24th instant. All the Post offices in Bombay City will observe on that day the same working hours as on Sunday.

PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The report of the working of this hospital for October 1915 shows that the total number of patients admitted during the month was 68, while the number remaining over from the previous month was 91. Out of the total number of 159 treated during October, 46 were discharged cured, 8 left relieved or of their own accord, 6 died and 99 remained at the end of the month. The total number of free patients was 89. The actual working expenses of the hospital during the month amounted to Rs. 7724-3-3, while the receipts realised were Rs. 3660-8-0.

SKATING RINK.

That the Rink is growing in popularity every day can be evinced from the attendance at the different Sessions. The management have done everything in their power to ensure a successful season. Special attention has been paid to the surface of the floor which it would be no exaggeration to say is in almost perfect condition. There will be a dance at the Rink to-morrow from 9-30 p.m. to 1-30 a. m.

Friday, and Saturday being Bank Holidays there will be as usual long Sessions from 9 to 11 in the morning, when the Band will attend. There will be no evening Session from 6 to 8 on X'mas Day.

ILL-FATED FIRENZE.

ARRIVAL OF LASCARS.

The Italian Line steamer Siracusa, Captain Mortala, which arrived here yesterday from Genoa, having left that port on the 27th ultimo, brought 24 Indian crew of the s. s. Firenze, which was sunk on the 9th November, by the enemy some miles away from the coast of Syracuse, and some 24 more are expected to arrive here on the 28th instant by the s. s. Capri. The unfortunate vessel left Syracuse at 12 noon, on the 9th November with passengers and a general cargo and was proceeding to Alexandria when at about 3 p.m. the same day she was sunk by a submarine flying the Austrian flag. The crew and the passengers were given time to embark. The lascars who arrived here say that one of the lifeboats was capsized and some passengers, one pilot and a waiter were drowned numbering about twenty-one.

GOKHALE MEMORIAL FUND.

The following subscriptions to the All-India Gokhale Memorial Fund are announced:—

H. E. The Viceroy Rs. 2,000-0-0; H. H. the Maharaja Saheb of Travancore Rs. 1,000-0-0; H. H. The Maharaja Saheb of Nabha Rs. 1,500-0-0; H. H. the Lieutenant Governor United Provinces Rs. 250-0-0; H. H. The Thakor Saheb of Gondal Rs. 1,000-0-0; H. H. The Aga Khan Rs. 4,000-0-0; Hon. Dr. Supdar Lal, Rs. 2,000-0-0; Hon. Mr. H. Sharp Rs. 50-0-0; H. H. The Nawab of Rampur Rs. 500-0-0; Hon. the Maharaja of Nashipur Rs. 500-0-0; Hon. Sir W. Clark Rs. 200-0-0; Hon. Mr. J. B. Brunyate Rs. 100-0-0; Mr. P. J. Mehta, Rangoon Rs. 500-0-0; Lala Shri Ram, Delhi 101-0-0; Sardar Jogendra Singh 100-0-0 and Mr. M. B. Krishna Chettiar others, Rs. 125, Total Rs. 2115-0-0.

WAR RELIEF FUND.

SIND BRANCH.

The Hon. Mr. Jehangir H. Kothari, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, (Sind Branch), writes to say that Rs. 4,27,000 inclusive of the twenty-first instalment of Rs. 2,000, have been remitted to the Secretary and Treasurer Bank of Bombay, to be credited to the above Fund.

WOMEN'S BRANCH.

The Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund has received the sum of Rs. 150 from the Military Secretary to his Excellency the Governor of Bombay, being the fifth monthly instalment owing to there being no consumption of champagne at Government House.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

COMPLAINT AGAINST MESSRS. DIXON'S FOUNDRY.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. N. V. Mandlik presiding.

The Committee considered a memorandum to the Corporation from Mr. Jehangir Nanabhoy Burjorjee and others forwarding for disposal copy of a letter addressed by them to the Commissioner, in which they alleged that Messrs. Dixon and Co. worked their foundry during the night of the 13th December 1915 causing intense nuisance by the noise of hammering, and that subsequent to their letter of the 2nd October 1915 the foundry was again worked at night on the 6th October, on the 10th December till 9 p.m., and on Sunday, the 12th December, for the whole day till 6-30 p.m., and also on other days till 9 p.m. They invited a reference to Mr. Clayton's letter dated the 17th March 1914, in which it was stated that if the firm would be found persistently violating orders, the Commissioner would not hesitate to exercise the powers with which he was invested even to the extent of prohibiting the working of the foundry altogether. They added that it was understood that it was the intention of the Commissioner to license the trade of coppersmiths so as to limit their hours of work from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m., and that as the noise made by coppersmiths in their business was nothing compared with the noise made by the foundry, there was greater reason why the foundry should be allowed to work till 7 p.m. only pending its removal. They submitted that as the owners of the foundry had all along disregarded the orders of the Corporation and the Commissioner some active steps should be taken to remove the foundry as directed by the Corporation.

The Committee resolved to forward the memorandum to the Commissioner for favour of remarks.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

CANDIDATES FOR FORT A WARD.

We understand that for the purpose of the next General Election by the Ratepayers for the Fort (A) Ward, the four Parsi candidates who have joined together are the Hon. Mr. Dinshah E. Wacha, Mr. Naorojee Jehangir Gamadia, Dr. Nadershaw H. E. Sukhia and Mr. Byramjee Rustomjee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.

All these four gentlemen are at present sitting members of the Corporation.

A STUDIO OF INDIAN PAINTING AND SCULPTURE.

A Studio of Painting and Sculpture is going to be opened at Bichitra, 6-1 Dwarkanath Tagore Lane, Jorasanko, Calcutta, under the guidance of Mr. Abanindra Nath Tagore, C.I.E., the late vice-principal of the Government School of Art, Calcutta, Mr. Nandalal Bose, the well-known artist, and Mr. N. K. Deyal, who has worked in England in the studios of various sculptors of renown. Sir Rabindra Nath Tagore takes a keen interest in the Studio and has set apart a portion of his dwelling house at Calcutta for its use. Students will have exceptional opportunities to learn the Indian style of drawing and painting here, the large collection of Indian Art made by Mr. Abanindranath and his brothers being at their disposal. As soon as funds provide craftsmen engaged in metal work, jewellery, pottery, engraving, embroidery and various other arts, shall be engaged to teach the students.

Only a limited number of pupils will be taken. The admission fee for the advanced students will be Rs. 5 per month and Rs. 3 for the beginners.

For admission applications should be sent before 1st January to the Director Mr. Abanindranath Tagore, C.I.E., 5 Dwarkanath Tagore Lane, Jorasanko, Calcutta.

SCARCITY OF SALT IN MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 22.

Madras is threatened with the scarcity of salt owing to various causes. The outturn of salt from the Government factories has been smaller than in the previous years, and with an increased demand of salt from Bengal there has been a great decrease in stocks in the Northern Circars whence Madras cannot get salt at present. The Board of Revenue is taking adequate precautionary measures to avert the possibility of a famine by extending the existing salt factories, and starting new ones. The situation was also saved by a very large outturn in Ganjam where the quantity was double the average.

BENARES CONSPIRACY CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BENARES, Dec. 22.

To-day in the Benares conspiracy case Mr. Hadow on being further examined stated that the reason why Ganesh Lal and Lachmi Narain were released and interned was that it was not thought reasonable to apply for a commission to try two men only. It was not thought proper to keep them locked up indefinitely, hence they were interned so that they could be got hold of when wanted.

Mr. Jhamanlal, a member of the Administrative Assembly of Bikaner, breathed his last on the 10th instant. He was a trustee of several charitable endowments.

It is notified that Bank foreign remittance telegrams will be accepted at quarter rates when the addressee is a member of the Expenditionary Force in Zanzibar.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

BULLETTIN NO. 4

It has been decided to open a seperate camp for the Lingayat delegates in the Princess Street Market. Mr. G. S. Saboji has kindly undertaken to arrange for the boarding of these delegates free of charge.

It has also been felt that the camp for Madras Camp which has been opened at Maharaj Mansion, Sandhurst Road, would be inadequate to accommodate them and hence a second camp will be opened for them in Kelewadi Municipal School, Girgaon Road.

The Gujarat Camp which was formerly to be opened in the Kelewadi School will now be located in the premises of Old Book Depot, opposite Prarthana Samaj Mandir Girgaon.

Sir S. P. Sinha, the President-elect and his party will stop at Jaya Mahal, the Bungalow of H. H. the Gaikwar of Baroda.

Mr. N. Subba Rao the General Secretary of the Congress, will stop at the Bhatia Sanatorium situated on Walkeshwar Road.

The office of the Accommodation Committee has been opened at the Servants of India Socity's Home (Tel. No. 74) Sandhurst Road Girgaon and all inquiries about the accommodation of delegates should be made there.

The following is the tabular statement of the various Camps with their respective addresses:—

1. Deccani No. 1. Empire Hindu Hotel Fort.
2. Deccani No.2, Angre's Wadi Girgaon.
3. Madras No. 1, Maharaj Mansion Sandhurst Road.
4. Madras No. 2. Kelewadi Municipal School Girgaon Road.
5. Gujrat, Old Book Depot Building opposite Prarthana Samaj, Girgaon.
6. Sind and Punjab, Sind and Punjab Hotel, Sitaram Buildings.
7. United Provinces and Punjab, and Mr. M. K. Gandhi, Marwari Vidyalaya Sandhurst Road, Girgaon.
8. Bengal, Tribhuwan Terraces, Lamington Road, Grant Road.

LIST OF SMALL CAMPS.

1. Sir S. P. Sinha the President-elect, Jaya Mahal (H. H. the Gaikwad's Bunglow, Nepean Sea Road.)
2. Mr. Subba Rao Pantulu the General Secretary of the Congress, Bhatia Sanatorium, Walkeshwar Road.
3. Mahomedan Camp, Badar Baug, Balaram Street, Grant Road.
4. Lingayat Camp, Princess Street Market.
5. Rai Baikuntha Nath Sen Bahadur and some Madras delegates, DeCunha's Building, Bhatwadi Road, Girgaon. And a few others.

BOMBAY SUGAR MERCHANTS' CONTRIBUTION.

The following subscriptions towards the fund of the Indian National Congress have been received from the following Sugar Merchants of Bombay:—

Haji Gulam Mahomad Ajam Esqr., Rs. 351, Messrs. Abdoolabhoy and Joomabhoy Lalljee, Rs. 251, Messrs. Currimji Jivanjee, Rs. 225, Messrs. Mathuradas Bhavan, Rs. 151, Messrs. Devji Sunderdas, Rs. 125, Messrs. Rattanji Khimji, Rs. 125, Messrs. Ramchand Hargovind, Rs. 125, Messrs. Abdul Aziz Haji Tayab, Rs. 125, Messrs. Dalcharam Nanchand, Rs. 101, Messrs. Ilias Haji Umar, Rs. 101, Messrs. Motilal Rangildas, Rs. 75, Messrs. Narotam Samrathlal, Rs. 51, Messrs. Premchand Babaldas, 51, Messrs. Vasudev Jetha, Rs. 51, Messrs. Sheikh Issabhoy Gulam Hoosain, Rs. 51, Messrs. Shah Utamlal M. 31 and others, Rs. 125, Total Rs. 2115-0-0

The amount was sent to the Hon. Mr. D. E. Wacha.

ALL-INDIA HINDU SABHA.

Pundit Dev Ratan Sharma, Secretary, All-India Hindu Sabha, writes to say:—

Having learnt that a misapprehension prevails in some quarters that the All-India Hindu Conference and the All Hindu Dinner affair are one and the same, I may be permitted to clearly state that All-India Hindu Conference has nothing whatsoever to do with the said dinner affair.

ALLEGED CHEATING BY MILL AGENTS.

APPLICATION FOR RE-INVESTIGATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Dec. 22.

Before Mr. P. E. Perceval, District Judge, to-day Mr. D. A. Khare, and Mr. L. J. Apte, appeared to argue on behalf of Malaya Venkaya Ganeshwar and Dhayaram Surajmal, cotton brokers, for re-investigation of the two complaints of cheating brought by them some months ago against Rao Bahadur Ramnarayan Amerchand and Chaturbhuj Balmukand, agents of the Poona Cotton and Silk Mill. Khan Bahadur S. C. Davar and Mr. R. G. Dhandewate appeared for the defence.

The case was that Ramnarayan Amerchand and Chaturbhuj Balmukand, as agents of the Poona Cotton and Silk Mill took delivery of raw cotton to the extent of Rs. 2,600 and 33,000 respectively giving the complainant-brokers, hundis on Ninduial, one of the mortgagees of the mill which were subsequently dishonoured when presented for payment. The complainants said that the cotton thus taken delivery of, had been made over to Raja Shivlal Motilal, one of the mortgagees of the mill which has since been closed under the order of the Civil Court. The complaints were investigated by Mr. Cross, City Magistrate, who refused to grant a sanction. The present application was that the order be rescinded, and the City Magistrate be ordered to proceed to investigate the complaints in due form.

After hearing counsel on both sides the Judge promised to pass orders later on.

A fresh draft of the Bengal Ambulance Corps left Howrah on Tuesday. The Governor was represented by his Private Secretary, Mr. W. R. Gourlay who wished them God speed.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

GREAT CHRISTMAS BILL.

The management of the Royal Opera House announce that they are making a great effort to give the nnest Christmas programme ever submitted by a Bombay theatre. On Christmas Day a very long list is to be presented, with a splendid film version of "Ivanhoe" at the top of the bill. The title role is played by that famous American, Mr. King Baggott, with Miss Leah Baird in the part of Rebecca. The film was done amid the ruins of famous English medieval castles and the dresses are exact reproductions of the period. It is quite safe to say that never has a spectacular photoplay been better produced. School-boys in Bombay who have been studying "Ivanhoe" recently will be educated as well as fascinated by this film. It is only to be presented at the two houses on Saturday and should not be missed.

The Christmas touch is provided by two fine snow subjects. The first shows winter sports in Switzerland and includes skating, toboggan, ski and bob-sleigh races, and figure skating and exhibition ski jumping of a very high order. The name of Pathe sets the seal of excellence on this picture. The other shows Sir Ernest Shackleton's former attempt to reach the South Pole. The famous explorer is in these regions again at the present moment, so his past exploits are of great interest.

Besides other subjects, there is a clever drama featuring a small girl of five who sustains the principal part with the confidence of an actress of forty.

On Sunday the new week's programme is to be screened. The "star" number is a drama entitled "A Maid of the Wild" It is a very human theme, and is well acted amid beautiful sylvan scenery, with the streets of New York forming a strong contrast in one part. The week's comedy is a long one introducing the favourite Parisian, Max Linder. The mail also brings a detailed pictorial record of the King's recent visit to France.

Times and prices for the special Christmas Day performances are as usual. In future the programme will be changed on Sundays instead of Saturdays.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—My attention has just been drawn to one of your "Notes of the Day" on an American novel from which a quotation is made to the effect that Christian Science is the "special invention" of Uncle Sam and is "based upon physical benefit."

An acquaintance with the teachings of Christian Science will reveal that there is no foundation for either of these suggestions, for Christian Science lays no claim to inventing a new religion but is engaged in restoring primitive Christianity with "signs following" and is making it possible for the world to gain a demonstrable understanding of the gospel of the Man of Nazareth.

As in His day however, many cannot believe except for the "works sake" for it is the physical healing that alone appeal to them but as Mrs. Eddy says on page 150 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" ". . . the mission of Christian Science now, as in the time of its earlier demonstration, is not primarily one of physical healing. Now, as then, signs and wonders are wrought in the metaphysical healing of physical disease; but these signs are only to demonstrate its divine origin,—to attest the reality of the higher mission of the Christ-power to take away the sins of the world."

So many people are gaining health and happiness from studying Christian Science that I do not hesitate to ask for your space to assist in the removal of the wrong impression conveyed in the book under reference.

Thanking you in anticipation,—Yours, etc.,

H. W. CARR.

AN ANOMALOUS CLASSIFICATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I beg to draw your attention to the New Ward Roll for E Ward which the Municipality has got ready for the next Municipal election. You will see that the rate-payers are classed under several heads: Europeans, Portuguese and Eurasians, Hindus, Parsis, Jews, Mahomedans, etc. I write to protest against this lumping of Portuguese and Eurasians together. If the Europeans can be classed by themselves, there is no reason why the Eurasians, or more properly the Anglo-Indians, should not be classed by themselves also. These people who are classed as Portuguese are not Portuguese, but loyal Indian Christians. They should be described as Indian Christians instead of Portuguese.

Names of people who were in the European list have been unceremoniously transferred under Portuguese and Eurasian. For instance, my name up to now was under the heading of Europeans, now I am under that of Portuguese. I was not born in this country, my parents were not Portuguese or Indians and yet I am described as such. I protest against this in the same way that a Scotchman would resent being called a Spaniard or Italian.—Yours, etc.,

RATEPAYER.

Dec. 22.

AHMEDABAD FANCY FAIR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 22.

The fancy fair is gaining popularity, to-days attendance being larger than the two previous days. Sirdar Imam Hyder Baksh Shahalamwalla opened the fair to-day. To-morrow Khan Bahadur Nowroji Pestonji Vakil will open the fair. A grand military tattoo and musical concert have been arranged. On Friday on the occasion of their Excellencies' visit admission will be by special tickets costing Rs. 2.

FOURTH EXTRA MEETING.

ADDITIONAL RACE.

To be run on Saturday 1st January, 1916. Entries closed at 4 p.m., Wednesday, 22nd December, 1915.

THE YILDIZ PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan and Mr. Abdoola Mana's g a h Aurora 14-0, 4 yrs.
Mr. Cecil's g a h Planet 14-0, 4 years.
Mr. Yusuff Sheriff's g a h Rising Star 13-3½, 4 years.
Mr. A. Nanjee's g a h Ace of Diamonds 13-3, 4 years.
Mr. Abdoola Fara's ch a h Marmora 14-0, 4 years.
Mr. Heath's g a g Patrick, aged.
Mr. Heath's ch a h Cromdale 14-0, aged.
Mr. Heath's ch a h Carthage 13-3½, 3 years.
Mr. Heath's ch a h Valetta 14-0, 3 years.
Mr. Hasan Zuheir's b a h Nyvaro, 4 years.
Mr. Abdul Bakhi Zuheir's g a h Rishan 13-3½, aged.
Mr. Abdul Bakhi Zuheir's b a h Rahad, 5 years.
Messrs. E. and H. Hadum's b a h Master Key, 4 years.
Mr. Zaid bin Mahomed's g a h Cox, 2 years.
Mr. R. K. Gahagan's ch a h Porridge, 6 yrs.
Mr. Shaik Esmail's b a h Centaur, 14-0, 4 years.
Hon. Mr. S. A. Wahed's g a h Angler 13-2½, 3 years.
Hon. Mr. S. A. Wahed's g a h Sheridan 14-0, aged.
Mr. Joova Nasir's br a h Milos 13-3, 4 years.
Mr. A. S. Oomer's ch a h Khaliph 14-0, 4 years.
Mr. A. S. Oomer's b a h Moslem, 13-3 4 years.
Mr. Saif bin Jassim's g a h Barbarian, 3 years.
Mr. Ahmed Khalevi's g a h Barbetta 6 years.
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's g a h Kenneth 13-8½, 4 years.
Mr. Cecil's g a h Archer 13-3½, 6 years.
Messrs. Yussuff Sheriff and Cecil's g a h White Star, 13-1½, aged.
Mr. Rajmahomed Vazir's roan a h Special, 5 years.
Mr. Rajmahomed Vazir's ch a h Taiser, 13-3, 3 years.
Mr. Saleh Moosa's g a h Mandala, 13-3, 3 years.
Mr. Sayeed Daya's br a h Portugal, 14-0, 6 years.
Mr. S. A. Aziz's br a h Sabir, 13-3½, 5 years.
Mr. T. D. Moore's b a h Royal 13-3½, 4 years.

WINTER RACING IN ENGLAND.

PUBLIC NOT WANTED AT THE MEETINGS.

There is to be racing during the winter in London but on a very limited scale.

The President of the Board of Trade has intimated that the Government would raise no objection to the holding of meetings at certain specified racecourses, and the Association of Racehorse Owners, Breeders and Trainers have drawn up a scheme which includes the following conditions—

No railway facilities will be asked for, the conveyance of the public to the racecourses being arranged for by road.

None but inclusive tickets covering entrance and conveyance by road will be issued, and no person will be admitted without such a voucher. These special vouchers will be sold in the big towns nearest to the racecourses on which racing is to take place, and the necessary road transit arranged from such towns.

All gates and direct approaches from railway stations connected with the racecourses concerned will be closed.

Five shilling shall be the minimum charge for admission instead of one shilling as heretofore, and no money will be taken at the gates except that local tickets will be issued to inhabitants of the district only on production of their registration cards, which will identify them and prevent other than genuine residents from obtaining such tickets.

The lower rates of admission are suspended with the object of confining the attendance to owners, breeders and trainers, and persons seriously interested in the horse industry.

It is probable that racing will be held at Gatwick, Lingfield, Plumpton, Colwall Park (near Malvern), Newmarket, Hawthorn Hill, Windsor, and possibly other places. The first meeting may be arranged for late in December, although in some quarters it is hoped to have a fixture in three weeks' time.

CASE AGAINST CALCUTTA TURF CLUB.

A THREATENING LETTER TO THE JUDGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 22.

An application was made by Nagendra Nath Dey against the Stewards of the Calcutta Turf Club at the High Court before Mr. Justice Chaudhuri on Monday last. It will be remembered that the applicant applied for a declaration that the Calcutta Turf Club had no right to expel him from the club premises, for damage for alleged libel and for an injunction. His Lordship granted a rule on the Stewards and the rule was made returnable to-day.

On His Lordship taking his seat to-day he stated he had received a letter in connection with this matter. His Lordship read the letter which was as follows:—"Everything depends upon your mercy. A case has been lodged by Nagendra Nath Dey against R.C.T. Club. If you do not consider in favour of Nagendra Nath Dey you will be in danger. A Bengali always keeps the Bengali's prestige. You are also a Bengali, so please do the needful. I am yours—Shaw" After reading the letter His Lordship handed it to counsel on both sides.

Mr. S. R. Das instructed by Messrs. Sanderson and Co., applied on behalf of the Stewards that the hearing do stand adjourned for a month on the ground that the Stewards had not had time to prepare their affidavits in reply. His Lordship adjourned the rule till Wednesday the 5th January.

At the annual meeting of St. John Ambulance Association (Burma centre), under the presidency of the Lieutenant-Governor no less than 175 certificates were presented by His Honour, who expressed the hope that the work in Burma would make rapid strides as it had done in India.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, December, 23 1915.

A LESSON OF THE WAR.

"We must make greater exertions than other Powers on account of our geographical position. We lie in the middle of Europe; we can be attacked on all sides. God has put us in a position in which our neighbours will not allow us to fall into indolence or apathy. The pike in the European fish-pond prevent us from becoming carp." So said Bismarck in 1888, but it did not, however, cause Prussian history to be taught in English schools. It is an appalling fact that, up to the outbreak of war, the most unspeakable and out-of-date notions,—called history,—were systematically served up to the youth of Britain, whilst not a thing was taught which might have put the growing manhood of the nation on guard against the danger that was suspended like the sword of Damocles over Europe. The average English schoolboy had served up for his digestion a history of England, which invariably made him hate France. This is well known. Some writers have even gone so far as to assert that it is necessary to exaggerate British victories in the days of the French wars and to minimise defeats in the name of patriotism. The contention is only worthy of contempt, but it gives rise to the suggestion that, if it is sometimes necessary in the cause of patriotism to be inaccurate as to the past, is it not still more necessary, in the same cause, to be accurate as to the present? The German boy has been taught to think Welt-politic from a very early age; he is instructed as to the obstacles which stand in the way of that policy; he is clearly told who is the greatest rival of his country in commerce, economics and armament. The English boy has been taught some quaint jargon that the French are always defeated by all and sundry and that the majority of the population across the Channel are occupied as dancing-masters or stage clowns. The French boy, on the other hand, has been trained to remember 1870. War came somewhat as a surprise to the English and as a fulfilment to the French. If the Englishmen of about thirty years of age, who are training to-day, had been educated ten years ago, when they were at school, as to the evolution of modern Prussia, instead of the incompetence of the French knights at Crecy, then perhaps those same individuals might have been in a position to go to the trenches instead of to the camp in August, 1914. They would then have realised that they were the pike that stood in the way of the carp across the water, and they might have also paid more attention to Germany, than merely humorising on German bands and patronising German business houses. Prussia has been growing for one purpose,—the crushing of England. Everyone has known of it except the English, who treated it with as much respect as a leader in in the "Daily Mail." Wherever one travelled in the German Empire, one was forced to the conclusion that the Prussian was the self-appointed ambassador to the people of the other States of the Kaiser's Empire, on a mission of propagating hatred of the English. Prussia is one of the greatest growths of modern Europe. Excluding the French Revolution, nothing has happened in Europe so astounding as the steady ascent of the Prussians. The characteristics of the race will not perish with the war, systematic extermination can alone achieve their disappearance from the stage of European morals and life. Since such an extermination is impossible, it should be obvious that posterity will have to deal with Prussia, as we are dealing with her now. She has been stricken to the earth before; as after Jena, but she recovered. She will recover again. Lord Curzon's desire to see the Bengal Lancers in the Unter der Linden and the Gurkhas at Potsdam may come to pass, but Prussia will still live and be a danger. "The jurisprudence of sovereigns is commonly the right of the stronger" was the famous and atrocious dictum of Frederick the Great. On that saying Prussia has been evolved, and it allows no loophole for her neighbours, save by being stronger than she is. The only way to avoid the Prussian danger is to hold the knife without a moment's cessation at the heart of Prussia. Any relaxation means that she will run amok again. Pity, chivalry, honour were names to the political egoists who built this mushroom empire. To their descendants they will mean the same. There can be no talk of "peace for a hundred years to come"; that is mere sentimentalism. Prussia will thirst for revenge, as she thirsted after the Napoleonic cataclysm, and, acting on the principle that necessity knows no law, the Prussians will seek to break the peace again. The contention that Germany will be bankrupt at the end of the war is merely superfluous, for her neighbours will be the same, and however high may be the indemnities she has to pay, the thrift, resourcefulness and recuperative power in her children will largely restore the balance. A million English soldiers could have prevented war in August 1914; the situation will be the same twenty or fifty years hence. The safety of Europe lies in the creation of a British army of a million men that can take the field in a fortnight. If those men are forthcoming in the future, there will be Peace for some decades, but if sentimentalism and conceit are restored to their pristine throne there will assuredly be war.

REFORMATION OF SOCIAL REFORM.

The surest sign of a movement being a living one is that its advocates should be open to receive new ideas. Prof. Kale's letter on the present character of the social reform movement in India, which we published last week gave expression to the views held by many earnest minded men in the country. His complaint that the programme of the social reform movement,—with the exception of the elevation of the depressed classes,—has chiefly reference to the condition of the higher classes in the community, will not find universal acceptance, inasmuch as the removal of artificial barriers of caste, widow-remarriage, abolition of child-marriage and the promotion of women's education are reforms which are not meant to be confined to any particular section of the community. But apart from this, his criticism of the movement as regards its omissions is largely justified, though, we believe, there are a few social reformers whose conception of social reform is as wide as it should be, embracing as it does the removal, not only of evils peculiar to Indian society, but also of those which are common to all civilized societies. But to the average Indian social reformer, the indebtedness and economic insecurity of the majority of the poor, the insanitary surroundings, in which they live and the many other evils corresponding to those to which social reformers in the West are devoting their attention are out of the pale of the social reform movement, being evils which the legislative councils, the district officials and the local bodies may be left to look to. And it must be confessed that for such a mental attitude the leaders of the movement are themselves largely responsible; for hitherto no attempt has been made by them to widen the fields of their activities so as to embrace within their scope the social evils referred to. There is, indeed, unlimited scope for their effort in the present narrow sphere of their work. But if the movement is really to be a growing movement,—a movement which should envisage the social problem of the country as a whole,—the idea of social reform, as it is generally understood, ought to be made to include several lines of improvement among the mass of the people which deserve careful and immediate attention. "There are," as Prof. Kale points out "a hundred-and-one things in our village economy, which is now disorganized and out of date, which require the attention of the social reformer" and, he adds, if the movement is really to elevate the masses, social reform must be directed to our villages. As India is above all, an agricultural country the village must indeed engage the first attention of the reformers, the majority of whom do not yet seem to have realised the immense possibilities of the co-operative movement in helping to make their endeavours in this respect fruitful.

But while India must always remain pre-eminently an agricultural country, she is fast becoming an industrial country of no little importance. And, as is well-known, industrialism in the West has brought in its train new evils whose existence has tended to qualify the benefits which the progress of civilization and of science has conferred on man, —evils against which not a few of the finest spirits have rebelled and fought and in the removal of which the services of the legislator, the stateman, as well as of the social servant, have been enlisted. In growing industrial cities like Bombay signs are not wanting to show that corresponding evils have begun to penetrate. It will not, therefore, be the least of the tasks of the social reformer to see that these evils are combated, and that the future growth of industrialism in the country is not accompanied by those new social problems which western countries have not yet completely solved. All this makes it clear that the average social reformer must re-form and re-shape his ideals. And that he may be the better able to realise it, he must become, in a wider and higher sense than he is at present, a social servant.

HOW SELF-GOVERNMENT MUST COME.

Mr. J. B. Pennington, formerly of the Madras Service, offers some very pertinent remarks in a letter contributed in the November number of the "Asiatic Review" regarding the future Government of India. He takes as his text the oft-quoted view of Sir Thomas Munro that it is "impossible to govern a country like India for ever from outside, and that it must sooner or later, be taught to govern itself." There is nothing new in this view; for the great English statesmen of the early nineteenth century who laid down the policy of British rule in India also laid it down that the ultimate object of that rule was to educate the people of India in such a way as to make them fit for some form of self-government. Mr. Pennington, therefore, very appropriately begins his letter by pointing out that "it is impossible for the people of India, or any other country, to learn the art of Government without practice." The only reasonable question therefore, he adds, is: How are they to get that practice? For the answer to this question we must survey the history of British rule in India, in order to find out what opportunities have been offered to Indians to learn the art of Government on modern lines,—apart of course, from the fact that they are the inheritors of a traditional system of governing themselves. And this is what Mr. Pennington has to say about the question: "We have taught what is often called 'a microscopic minority' to become one of the finest subordinate services in the world; but we have done very little so far, except incidentally, as in the quasi-independent Indian States, to teach them the art of governing others, except, again, in a very subordinate way. "The question naturally arises, 'How did Englishmen themselves learn the art of self-government?' Chiefly, it must be confessed," says Mr. Pennington, "by fighting among themselves." But he at once proceeds to meet the usual argument against the raising of this analogy,—that Englishmen cannot afford to let the millions of India learn the art of self-government by cutting each other's throats and the survival of the fittest,—by stating that it is not at all necessary to do so. His solution is the same as leaders of Indian opinion have for years been urging upon the attention of the Government, that it should be rooted in the soil and thus become Indian in spirit. "It is only," he says, "by becoming the friends of the people that the Government of India can guide public opinion and lead it into fruitful channels." This is no new policy. For Akbar instituted, it, and left a mighty Empire behind him. And, again, "the only method which can bring strength to Government is to associate the people with the Government of the country and by doing so to repeat the wisdom of a generous concession at a proper time, which succeeded so remarkably in South Africa, in recent times, as it also proved successful many years ago in Canada."

Notes of the Day.

The Suvla Bay Withdrawal.

The withdrawal of the British troops from Suvla Bay and the Anzac zone was not unexpected; in fact, it has been an open secret that the removal of forces from the scene of operations in the Dardanelles was in contemplation, the doubt being only as to whether it was intended completely to evacuate the Gallipoli Peninsula or leave a containing force. Withdrawal from such a position in the face of the enemy is undoubtedly a more delicate operation even than their landing, and that it has been accomplished without a single casualty other than the few minor mishaps which are inseparable from the embarcation of a great army under cover of secrecy is indeed a remarkable feat. The earlier telegram, which speaks of a few casualties, suggested that the withdrawing forces were under fire from the enemy, but the Premier's statement makes it clear that the Turks were surprised by the withdrawal and the casualties referred to were not inflicted by the enemy. Although the destination of the force is naturally not mentioned, we suppose there is little doubt that the other sphere of operations will be found in the Balkans.

The Attitude of Greece.

The telegram which tells us the story of the gentleman appointed by the Greek Premier to censor the telegrams of foreign press correspondents in Athens is highly and unpleasantly significant. It is stated that this individual was discovered to be practically a German spy. Seeing that he is not a Greek, one can hardly suppose that the Premier was altogether ignorant of the class of man to whom he had entrusted the control over the export of news from Greece. Apart from the fact that this revelation accounts to some extent for the grossly misleading character of most of the news which has come from Athens during the past few months, it is impossible to escape from the ugly suggestion that the story carries on the face of it. The dubiety of the Greek attitude becomes more disturbing every day. It is necessary, to be prepared at any moment for a development of events as unpleasant in its character, though not perhaps so detrimental to the interests of the Allies, as the entry of Bulgaria into the war. With a pro-German King, a pro-German premier, a pro-German General Staff, and the real leader of the great bulk of the people so helpless that his followers do not deem it worth while to go to the poll at the elections, it is impossible to place absolute reliance on the continued benevolence of Greece towards the Allies, in spite of the dangers to which she would expose herself by definite hostility towards them.

The Need for Punchayets.

Evidence every day accumulates to show how imperative it is that the punchayet system should be reintroduced in criminal as well as in civil suits. A case which came before Sir George Knox in the Allahabad High Court goes to justify this demand. Two Mahomedan women quarrelled, and one of them charged the other with abuse and defamation. The Joint Magistrate of Benares referred the case to arbitration, and a punchayet found the defendant not guilty. The Magistrate then passed an order declaring that the case had been compromised and acquitted the accused. There the matter would have ended satisfactorily but for the present state of the law. For, unfortunately for him and the litigants, he had no power under the law to refer the case to a punchayet and the lady who claimed to have been defamed lost no time in appealing to the High Court and getting his decision upset,—on the technical ground that the Magistrate had acted *ultra vires*. But Sir John Knox, who thus restored the original case for defamation in its integrity, strongly dissuaded the parties from resuming the fray in the lower court. We do not know if this excellent advice has been acted upon, but the moral of the whole affair is obvious—under a proper punchayet system this petty quarrel would have been amicably and summarily settled without the intervention of either the District Magistrate or the High Court.

Registration Statistics.

Few persons realise the importance of registration of legal facts and documents in the ascertainment of truth by ensuring publicity and simplifying evidence. The annual report of the working of the Indian Registration Act in the Presidency during the year 1914 gives some instructive facts. There was a marked decrease in the number of registrations in Poona, Sholapur and East Khandesh with an almost equivalent increase in the two other Deccan districts of Ahmednagar and Satara; and in Kaira. The marked feature of the decrease in the three districts is that it is not confined to particular kinds of deeds, as is often the case, but occurs in almost all kinds of deeds and inndicates reduced activity of business. As regards the remaining districts of the Presidency, 12 show slight increase and 12 slight decrease. Figures regarding compulsory registration affecting immoveable property give interesting information. There were in all 4,361 instruments of gifts to the aggregate value of Rs. 34,77,825. Of these, the city of Bombay accounted for about 5 lakhs, Ahmedabad District for 1¼ lakhs, Surat District for nearly 3 lakhs, Poona District for about 2, Satara District for 3, Dharwar District for over 3 lakhs, Belgaum District for 2½ lakhs and Karachi District for only 29,650. There were 96,448 instruments of sale aggregating nearly 9 crores of rupees, of which Bombay alone accounted for 3 crores. Of mortgages of all sorts there were 84,620 to the total value of about 6 crores of rupees.

New Companies in 1914-15.

The annual report on the working of the Indian Companies Act of 1913 in the Presidency during the year 1914-15 bears ample evidence of the financial stringency created by the war. The period covered by the Report comprises the first year during which the new Act has been in force. The effects of the war are seen in the fact that during the year only 15 new companies were registered as compared with 66 in the previous year. Among the new companies there were two railways and two tramway companies, four cotton mills and six trading companies. It is noticeable that there was not one banking or insurance company floated. Some of the companies of all classes registered in 1913-14, but specially among the Banking, Insurance, Navigation and Cotton Industries, were, according to the report, floated in that year in order to obtain the benefit of registration under the milder registration law then in force. A certain decrease in the number of new companies registered during the year is, therefore, ascribed to this circumstance. On the other hand, it is stated that the Banking crisis in 1913-14, followed by the financial stringency due to the war, has naturally adversely affected the whole of the industrial community and has caused, or accelerated, the ruin of some of the less solid concerns, whilst persons who propose to float new companies are no doubt wisely holding back until the financial skies are less overcast.

In the Simla chandul case in which one Ibrahim stood charged with illicit possession of opium, Mr. D. Johnstone, Magistrate, has sentenced the accused to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

ALLIES IN GALLIPOLI.

PARTIAL WITHDRAWAL.

GRAECO-BULGARIAN FRONTIER FIGHTING.

FINANCIAL CHAOS IN GERMANY.

The War Office announces that all troops at Suvla Bay and in Anzac zone with their guns and stores have been successfully transferred with insignificant casualties to another sphere of operation.

The withdrawal of such large numbers, possibly nearly one hundred thousand is regarded as one of the greatest feats of the whole war.

Mr. Asquith in the House of Commons announced that the withdrawal was in pursuance of the decision of the Cabinet some time ago. The operation reflected the utmost credit on the generals and all ranks of the Army and Navy.

A Paris communiqué indicates that the Allies are still holding the western extremity of Gallipoli.

It is officially announced in Athens that an encounter between the Greeks and the Bulgarians has occurred in Albanian territory. There were wounded on both sides but no killed. Order has been restored.

The entry of Bulgarians into Greek Macedonia with Germans is forming the subject of diplomatic pourparlers.

Bad weather hampered the operations on a great part of the Western Front. Nevertheless, French artillery bombarded German communication trenches on the northern portion of the front, dispersing supply convoys.

A despatch from the British Headquarters in France reports bombing engagements.

The House of Commons presented an animated appearance when Mr. Asquith moved the estimate for a million additional men. The Commons after an all night sitting voted the estimate without a division.

That Germany still depends upon big war indemnities for a partial extrication from its financial chaos was admitted by Dr. Helfferich in the Reichstag.

SOUTH AFRICAN REBELS.

JOHANNESBURG, Dec. 21.

Forty-five prisoners convicted of high treason are still imprisoned. Their cases will be considered later.

GRAECO-BULGARIAN ENCOUNTER.

ALLIED TROOPS PARTIALLY WITHDRAWN FROM GALLIPOLI.

GALLIPOLI OPERATIONS

ALLIED TROOPS SUCCESSFULLY TRANSFERRED.

TO ANOTHER SPHERE OF OPERATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 20.

The War Office announces that all troops at Suvla Bay and in the Anzac zone with their guns and stores have been successfully transferred with insignificant casualties to another sphere of operations.

"ONE OF GREATEST FEATS OF WHOLE WAR."

WITHDRAWN UNDER PERFECT GUARDIANSHIP OF NAVY.

LONDON, Dec. 20.

The successful transfer of the British from Suvla Bay and Anzac region is regarded as an eloquent testimony to the skilfulness of the military leaders under the perfect guardianship of the navy.

The withdrawal of such large numbers, possibly nearly one hundred thousand, is evidently one of the greatest feats of the whole war.

ALLIES TO REMAIN IN SOUTHERN ZONE

It is understood that the Allies intend to remain in occupation of the southern zone as a sort of Gibraltar.

MR. ASQUITH'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

HIGH TRIBUTE TO ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS.

LONDON, Dec. 20.

In the House of Commons Mr. Asquith announced the withdrawal of the Anzac forces and added that it was in pursuance of the decision of the Cabinet some time ago. (Cheers.)

The operation so successfully carried out, reflected the utmost credit on the generals on the spot, on the Admiral and his staff, and on all ranks both of the Army and the Navy.

TURKS KEPT UNAWARE OF ARMY'S WITHDRAWAL.

The War Office further announces that without the Turks being aware of the movement, the great army has been withdrawn from one of the areas in Gallipoli, although in places in contact with the enemy. By this contraction of front, operations at other points of the line will be more effectively carried out.

GENERAL MONRO'S PRAISE OF OFFICERS.

General Monro gives great credit to the generals commanding and to the Navy.

A FRENCH ANNOUNCEMENT

ALLIES STILL HOLDING WESTERN EXTREMITY.

PARIS, Dec. 21.

An evening communiqué indicates that the Allies are still holding the western extremity of Gallipoli, since it mentions that the French artillery on the 19th supported a successful British attack on Turkish trenches.

The communiqué, alluding to the withdrawal of the Anzacs, emphasises that the strategic importance of the position has diminished owing to fresh developments in the East.

WITHDRAWAL EFFECTED WITHOUT LOSS OF MATERIAL.

It confirms that the withdrawal was effected in agreement with the Allied staffs without loss of material and unmolested by the Turks.

SIR IAN HAMILTON.

NOT RETURNING TO THE NEAR EAST.

LONDON, Dec. 21.

In the House of Commons Mr. Asquith stated that Sir Ian Hamilton was not returning to the Near East. If any other duties were assigned to him an announcement would be made in due course.

THE FOURTH MILLION.

FRESH ARMY ESTIMATE VOTED.

MR. ASQUITH'S STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 21.

The House of Commons to-day presented an animated appearance when Mr. Asquith moved the estimate for a million additional men.

He announced that at the end of sixteen months we had a fighting force of one and a quarter millions in various theatres. He emphasised that the total casualties in the Dardanelles during the withdrawal were three men wounded, one of whom was naval. (Cheers.)

Mr. Asquith said that General Sir W. R. Robertson had been recalled from France and made Chief of the Imperial Staff in place of General Sir J. W. Murray who was about to receive an important command.

Turning to the question of men Mr. Asquith pointed out that the wastage had been enormous. Consequently they should aim at getting every man of military age who was physically qualified. Also to increase the aggregate fighting force consistent with national necessities. He regretted that he was unable to give the results of Lord Derby's scheme. The figures required the Cabinet's most careful attention. He reiterated his pledge to married men.

He intimated that the British remained at Seddel Bahr where the naval and military forces commanded the entrance to the Straits. We had reluctantly left the Anzac where the Australasians had won undying fame. Everything had been brought off except some stores and six guns which had been destroyed.

Mr. Asquith dwelt on the importance of the Allied War Conference in Paris. Most important conclusions had been reached with absolute unanimity and all the Allies were determined to persist and win the war.

He remarked that at present the campaign might superficially seem to be against us but everything was growingly and steadily on our side.

LONDON, Dec. 22.

The Commons after an all night sitting voted the Army estimate without a division.

GREAT ARTILLERY ACTIVITY AT YPRES.

ENEMY HOSPITAL TRAINS KEPT BUSY.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 21.

Again there is a great thundering of guns in the direction of Ypres.

No news is obtainable from the front, but there is still greater activity on railways, especially with German hospital trains.

GERMAN COMMUNICATION TRENCHES BOMBARDED.

PORTION OF ENEMY WORKS AT HARMANNSWELERKOPF OCCUPIED.

PARIS, Dec. 22.

A communiqué says bad weather hampered the operations on a great part of the front. Nevertheless, French artillery bombarded German communication trenches on the northern portion of the front, dispersing supply convoys.

The French successfully bombarded the enemy salient at Rupt and the height north of Pont-a-Mousson.

A fine attack following artillery preparation enabled the French to occupy a considerable portion of the German works at Harmannswelerkopf.

SUCCESSFUL OPERATIONS IN LORRAINE.

ENEMY MOVEMENTS BOMBARDED.

PARIS, Dec. 20

A communiqué says that the general cannonade has slackened.

The French carried out some successful minor operations, especially bombardment of German movements in Lorraine.

BRITISH FRONT.

BOMBING ENGAGEMENTS.

LONDON, Dec. 21.

The Press Bureau publishes a despatch from Headquarters stating that there were bombing engagements yesterday evening about the quarries north of Loos.

There was considerable enemy fusillade opposite Armentieres where some nine craters were being disputed.

There was also considerable hostile shelling north of Loos and about Ypres. We retaliated.

Enemy artillery to-day was active in some places. Our guns retaliated effectively.

The enemy twice attempted with determination to occupy the craters opposite Armentieres. Both the attacks were repulsed after stubborn bombing contests.

The enemy exposed himself freely and lost heavily.

BULGARIANS ATTACK GREEKS.

CASUALTIES ON BOTH SIDES.

ORDER RESTORED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

ATHENS, Dec. 20.

It is officially announced that an encounter between the Greeks and the Bulgarians has occurred in Albanian territory. There were wounded on both sides but no killed. Order has been restored and an enquiry is proceeding.

The announcement followed the reports of a fight between the Greeks and the Bulgarians at Koritza, due to a Bulgarian surprise attack.

GREEK REINFORCEMENTS SENT TO THE SCENE.

BRINDISI, Dec. 20.

Greek and Bulgarian advance posts have been fighting on the Greco-Albanian frontier in the region of Koritza, both suffering in killed and wounded.

Greek reinforcements have been sent to the scene.

BULGARIA AND GREECE,

ATHENS, Dec. 21.

The entry of Bulgarians into Greek Macedonia with Germans is forming the subject of diplomatic pourparlers.

BULGARS SHORT OF BREAD

INSULT TO AMERICAN FLAG.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 22.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

London December 21.—The "Times" Salonika correspondent has positive information that only Bulgarian troops commanded by German officers, occupy Monastir. The Bulgarians seized flour in possession of the American Red Cross Mission tearing down the American flag, an officer who claimed to have been the Deputy Sheriff of Kansas exclaiming: "I know that rag. It is only fit to frighten Mexicans." The Bulgarians are said to urge in extenuation that they are so short of bread, and that their daily ration is only half a loaf.

SITUATION IN MESOPOTAMIA.

TURKS' HEAVY CASUALTIES.

LONDON, Dec. 20.

The Press Bureau says that General Townshend estimates that the Turks lost 2,500 men in the rearguard action on December 1st and in their abortive attack on Kut-el-Amara during the night of the 12-13th December.

Mixed parties of British and Indian troops during the night of the 17-18th December surprised the Turks in their advanced trenches, killing thirty and taking eleven prisoners

The eighteenth and nineteenth passed quietly.

MERELY A TIME-HONOURED TRICK.

REPORT OF BIG ENEMY OFFENSIVE IN WEST.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 21.

Reuter's correspondent with the Headquarters in France, referring to the neutral reports of a big German offensive says:—

"The one place where this ominous warning is regarded with perfect indifference is the British Front. The Staff Officer, to whom I mentioned the matter smiled and said, 'It is true that there has been a lot of coming and going of Germans lately, but we exactly read the meaning of it all. You remember the historic general who marched a little army round and round a hill till the spectacle got on his adversary's nerves causing a stampede. The nett result of what the Germans are now doing resembles this time-honoured trick."

FINANCIAL CHAOS IN GERMANY.

COUNTING ON BIG WAR INDEMNITIES.

WIDESPREAD DISTRESS THROUGH LACK OF FATS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 21.

Every day brings fresh confirmation of the trouble and distress caused throughout Germany through lack of fats.

The extreme scarcity of butter is the cause of Christmas cakes being forbidden in Saxony, and no milk is allowed with tea or coffee in restaurants.

That Germany still depends upon big war indemnities for a partial extrication from its financial chaos was admitted by Dr. Helfferich in the Reichstag. The occasion was a speech in which he endeavoured to break the people into the idea of war taxation.

He said: "The war brings us a colossal burden of taxation, no matter how high the war indemnity on which, of course, we count."

FRENCH LOAN.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ESTIMATED AT £560,000,000.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Dec. 22.

The French loan returns are still incomplete but subscriptions are estimated at £560,000,000 sterling.

BRITAIN'S WAR BURDEN.

MR. RUNCIMAN'S REPLY TO CRITICS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 22.

In the House of Commons Mr. Runciman said that we could only pay for munitions produced abroad by safeguarding our exports. Unless the latter were kept up we should damage the cause of the Allies as much as if we failed to put another million men into the field. It was easy to underestimate Great Britain's war burden. If we had not cleared German cruisers off the seas, the Allies would not have lasted six months. Moreover where would the Allies have been without British credit behind them and British industries maintained in a state of efficiency?

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

LONDON, Dec. 22.

An invitation to sell and lend the Government American securities, is gazetted.

The wording appears to indicate that the amount at present required is already largely assured by the tenders of insurance and trust companies.

MUNITIONS CAMPAIGN.

LACK OF SKILLED LABOUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 22.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

London December 21.—Mr. Lloyd George in the House of Commons, said that they had never yet approached the German or French production of munitions. Only eight per cent of our lathe-making machines were working at night owing to lack of skilled labour. He appealed to employers to release skilled men by employing unskilled labour as extensively as possible. He explained that owing to the limitation of profits, employers had no interest in thus seeking trouble with the Trade Unions but when trouble actually arose, the Act recently passed would deal with it.

(For other war Telegrams see page 8.)

(Continued from Column 6.)

Government servants as may desire to attend, merely as visitors, the forthcoming session of the Indian National Congress to do so."

2. In reply, I am to say that the Governor-in Council has considered your letters, and that heads of Departments are being informed that Government have no objection to Government servants attending the present session of the Indian National Congress.—I have the honour to be, etc.,

Acting Secretary to Government.
Sd/. P. W. MONIE.

GOVERNMENT AND THE CONGRESS.

RESTRICTIONS ON GOVERNMENT SERVANTS.

NOW FULLY WITHDRAWN.

We have received the following correspondence for publication:—

From the Hon. Mr. D. E. Wacha, Chairman, Reception Committee, the 30th Indian National Congress, Bombay. To J. Crerar, Esq., I.C.S., Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay. December 19th, 1915.

Dear Sir,—At the last meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council, the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel put the following question (being his question No. 8) to which the answer given by the Government is also quoted below:—(The question and answer have already appeared in our columns).

2. I beg to submit that the negative answer to question 8 (a) with reference to officers of Government attending meetings of the Indian National Congress merely as visitors seems to have been given under a misapprehension of rule 20 of the Government Servants' Conduct Rules, referred to in Government's answer to question 8 (b) quoted above.

3. The wording of rule 20 is substantially the same as the wording of the Orders of the Government of India communicated to all Local Governments and Administrations on 18th March 1890, a copy of which is annexed hereto as Appendix A. (The Orders appeared in our issue of Tuesday last.)

4. The question whether it is open to Government Servants to attend meetings of the Indian National Congress and such other legitimate political organisations arose in December 1890 on account of the Orders that were issued by the Bengal Government as will be seen from the Resolution that was passed by the 6th Indian National Congress held at Calcutta under the Presidency of Sir (then Mr.) Pherozeshah M. Mehta, a copy of which Resolution is annexed hereto as Appendix B. (This has already been published in our columns.)

5. Thereupon Colonel Ardagh, Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy sent the following reply to Mr. A. O. Hume, General Secretary of the Indian National Congress. (This letter also has already appeared in our columns.)

6. It will become evident from the foregoing that the question whether it is permissible for Government Officers to attend meetings of the Indian National Congress merely as visitors had been specifically raised in 1890 and decided in the affirmative by Lord Lansdowne's Government.

7. The answer given by Government to the Hon. Mr. Patel's question on the subject has created considerable uneasiness and dissatisfaction in the public mind. I have therefore to request you to be so good as to place this order before His Excellency the Governor in order that the matter may be reconsidered in the light of Colonel Ardagh's letter dated 19th January 1891, quoted above and a Press Note issued as early as possible so as to enable such Government Servants as may desire to attend merely as visitors the forthcoming Session of the Indian National Congress, to do so.

I have the honour to be etc.,

(Sd.) D. E. WACHA.
Chairman, Reception Committee.

MR. WACHA'S SECOND LETTER.

From The Hon. Mr. D. E. Wacha, Chairman, Reception Committee, The 30th Indian National Congress, Bombay. To J. Crerar, Esquire, I.C.S. Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.—Dec. 20th 1915.

Dear Sir,

After my letter dated 19th instant with reference to Government's answer to the Hon. Mr. Patel's question No. 8 put at the last Legislative Council was despatched, a Press Note has been published in to-day's papers on the subject.

2. I would beg to point out that the Press Note is not consistent with and goes far beyond Colonel Ardagh's letter dated 19th January, 1891, which interpretes the orders of the Government of India dated 18th March 1890, to which I have referred in my letter and that the purpose of my letter, therefore, still subsists and I beg to repeat my request that Government may be pleased to issue orders in consonance with the said letter of Colonel Ardagh communicated to the General Secretary of the Indian National Congress.—I have the honour to be etc.,

Sd/. D. E. WACHA.
Chairman, Reception Committee.

GOVERNMENT'S REPLY.

From:—P. W. Monie, Esquire, I.C.S., Acting Secretary to Government, To The Hon. Mr. D. E. Wacha, Chairman, Reception Committee, The 30th Indian National Congress Bombay.—Dec. 22nd 1915.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 19th and 20th December (addressed to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor) regarding the answer given at the last meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council to question No: 8 asked by the Hon. Mr. Patel, and regarding the Press Note on the subject which was issued on the 19th December.

You refer to a letter addressed to the General Secretary of the Congress by the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy on the 19th January 1891. You suggest that the negative answer to the first part of the Hon. Mr. Patels question was given under a misapprehension of Rule 20 of the Government Servants Conduct Rules, and you ask that orders may be issued "So as to enable such

(Continued in Column 5.)

CO-OPERATION IN INDIA.

PROGRESS OF THE MOVEMENT

MR. LALLUBHOY SAMALDAS'S LECTURE.

The Hon. Mr. Lallubhoy Samaldas delivered an address yesterday in the Hall of the Lord Sydenham Collegge of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, on "Co-operation in India." The Hon. Mr. Carmichael presided.

The Chairman, introducing the lecturer, said the Hon. Mr. Lallubhoy Samaldas was a pioneer of the co-operative movement on this side of the country, a movement upon which he had brought to bear great sympathy and business acumen. They might congratulate themselves that Bombay had done excellently and the credit of that was largely due to the labours and the teaching of the Hon. Mr. Lallubhoy (Applause). Mr. Lallubhoy had taken an active part in organising the Central Co-operative Bank, which was a special feature of the co-operative movement in Bombay. It was largely due to him that the Co-operative Society in Bombay was laid on so solid foundations.

The lecturer at the outset said the success of the movement was due not to non-officials alone but was due also to the assistance and sympathy they had received from every member of the Government.

The lecturer further said he was going to speak that day of Co-operation in its technical sense and not in the larger sense such as Co-operation between the various races and communities in the country, or between the officials and the non-officials or between the employers and the employed. Many of them had often read of the heavy indebtedness of the agriculturists in this country and of their difficulties in obtaining sufficient capital at a fair rate of interest for agricultural and other purposes. This feature was not peculiar to India. Even in a new and rich country like the United States 28.7 per cent. of the farms were mortgaged in 1890, while the proportion had risen to 36.8 per cent. in 1910. Taking another standard of measurement they found that the mortgage debt in the United States was 35.5 per cent. some twenty years back, while it was 20 per cent. in France and 40 per cent. in Prussia. The evil was aggravated in India by local conditions of money lending, the rates of interest being to certain extent a survival from times when the value of the security offered by agriculturists was smaller than it was at present.

ORIGIN OF THE MOVEMENT.

The first serious attempt to meet the difficulties arising out of the indebtedness of the agriculturists was made in this Presidency in 1883. In that year a committee of capitalists in Poona under the inspiration of that able and sympathetic civilian, Sir William Wedderburn, and of one of Poona's greatest sons, the late Mr. Justice Ranade, submitted a scheme for the establishment of a Bank to finance the agriculturists of Purandhar Taluka. It was proposed to raise a capital of Rs. 10 lakhs to use it in the first instance in liquidating the existing debts of the ryots, and in the second instance to grant them financial facilities and to have the Bank's debts recovered though the Revenue Officers. This scheme was not approved of by the higher authorities as it was considered tantamount to that of a State Agricultural Bank. Similar other proposals did not meet with any support from Government, whose angle of vision was affected by the growth of the co-operative movement on the Continent, and who thought, and rightly too, that to "solve the problem of agricultural indebtedness something more than the creation of cheap and unrestricted credit was required." Whilst Bombay could justly take credit for being the first to propose to start an agricultural Bank, the Madras Government was the first to tackle the problem in another manner. Eventually the Government of India decided in favour of Co-operative Societies and a Bill was passed in 1904. The first step taken to give practical effect to the provisions of the Act was to appoint Registrars, who with the help of local Revenue Officers started a few societies in selected areas. The seed that was sown, with some fear that it might be wasted, had taken root in suitable soil, and if the young tree that had grown was properly watered and pruned where necessary and the soil manured, it was sure to spread out its branches all over the country, and to give to those that came under its shade a much-needed relief.

GREAT PROGRESS.

There had been a great rise during the last three years in the number of central societies, to which rural societies were usually affiliated and to which they looked for direct and indirect financial assistance. The progress seemed to be so great and varied that the Government of India thought it advisable to issue to the public a resume of the past and to lay down their policy for the future. That resolution of the 17th June, 1914, was, in a sense, a land-mark in the history of co-operation. Within a few months after this, famine conditions following the banking crisis and the first effects of this world-wide war forced some of the local Governments to approach the Government of India for temporary financial relief. Although that relief was granted, the Government of India appointed a committee to examine whether the movement, especially in its higher stages and its financial aspects was progressing on sound lines, and to suggest any means of improvement, which seemed to be required. The Committee's report was now before the public. No orders had yet been passed by the Government of India on the Committee's recommendations as the report had been referred to the local Governments for their opinion. The speaker was a member of that Committee and he would not be justified in criticising or praising its recommendations, but he might say without much hesitation that the report would, for some years to come, prove a sort of text book for the use of officials and non-officials in their work in the field of co-operation.

PRIMARY SOCIETIES.

The speaker next gave an idea of the constitution and management of primary societies, of the methods of obtaining and employing their capital, and of the control of the Government in the matter of inspection and audit. The primary societies were restricted in area and number, the usual rule being one village one society. The object of restricting the area was to enable the members of a society to have mutual personal knowledge of one another. Exceptions to this rule were permitted under certain circumstances. It was also possible to have more societies than one in a single village in cases where a village was so large that all the residents were not mutually acquainted, or where a village was so divided that one set of residents could not be expected to be jointly responsible for one another. But the essential principle remained that societies should ordinarily consist of members so close in touch with one another that they were willing to be, and could be both in sense and in fact, jointly responsible. Similarly there was no restriction here as regarded the number of members in society. At present the average was 41 per society in this country. This average varied from 69 in Bombay to 16 in the Central Provinces as against 94 in Germany. The lecturer then described how the societies here were working and in what respects they differed from the Raiffeisen societies, and proceeded to give an idea of the progress made by the primary societies in the Bombay Presidency up to March, 1915. The number of agricultural credit societies at the end of the last official year was 631. All of them were of the Raiffeisen type. Their working capital was composed of deposits and loans; for the former they paid a rate of 6½ per cent. and for the later 7 to 8 per cent. Loans were made to members at the rate of 9 3/8 per cent. and all profits were carried to reserve fund. The number of Agricultural non-credit Societies on that date was 43. Under this head the following types were included, viz. purchase societies, dairy societies, seed societies, grain banks, and one cattle-breeding society. The total working capital of these 674 societies was Rs. 33,31,777 of which that raised locally in the form of shares and deposits, whether from members or non-members, was Rs. 12,03,094, with the addition of the reserve fund of Rs. 2,12,919, or in all Rs. 14,16,206. It would thus be seen that the societies had been able to get locally 40 per cent. of the amount required by them, the balance being loans from outside. As the former percentage increased and the latter went down, the societies would become more self-supporting and less dependent on extraneous help. The non-agricultural societies were divided by the Registrar into "credit societies" and "co-operative stores" and "weavers' societies."

COMMERCIAL SOCIETIES.

The majority of credit societies belonged to the limited liability class and had share capital. Excepting in the communal society or those based on occupation, membership was based on residence in a particular locality. These non-agricultural societies raised their capital locally and were mostly non-dependent on a central bank for the same. The best amongst the communal societies was Rao Saheb Talmaki's Shamrao Vithal society for giving financial facilities to the members of the Gaud Saraswat Community. The society had 1,003 members with a working capital of Rs. 2,48,872, and had started seven branches, one outside this Presidency, to serve the interests of its members who resided in different places. The lecturer lastly referred to the co-operative societies for weavers. The hand-loom weaving industry, he said, was the chief handicraft of the Presidency and maintained no less than three hundred thousand weavers. Through co-operation not only cheap credit could be made available for them, but the supply of raw material, such as yarn, silk, dye etc., and the sale of manufactured goods could be effectively organised. To achieve this end co-operative societies for weavers had been formed, their number being 29 at the end of the year 1914-15.

The Chairman said they were all thankful to the Hon. Mr. Lallubhoy Samaldas for the interesting address he had just delivered. The lecturer had said that agricultural indebtedness was an evil, but in the Chairman's opinion the evil lay not necessarily in borrowing but in inexcessive and extravagant borrowing. Extravagant borrowing and the difficulty of borrowing at a fair rate of interest were the evils the Co-operative Society was founded to meet.

On the motion of Principal Annesley, seconded by Mr. K. S. Iyer, hearty votes of thanks were accorded to the lecturer and the Chairman.

AN AUSTRIAN EXCUSE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 22.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

London December 21.—The "Vienna "Reichspost" announces that owing to the high price of paper it will cease to publish casualty lists.

At Secunderabad the death occured suddenly yesterday morning, of Mr. C. H. Wallar, assistant auditor, Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page. 7.)

BRITISH HOLD ON GERMANS.

CHECKMATE-A QUESTION OF TIME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 22.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

"The Times" New York correspondent states that the American public which for months past has been bombarded with German peace terms recently learned the cardinal features of the Allies' terms. It is now realised in the States that until Germany has made full reparation to the invaded countries and her armies are either withdrawn or thrust back over her own borders her flag will not be permitted on the high seas.

RUMOURS OF SEPARATE PEACE.

It is pointed out in New York with reference to the rumours of a separate peace that Germany can do nothing. No conceivable sea or land victory can open the seas to her commerce or release the greatships rotting in neutral ports. Therefore the German idea of threatening the British power in Egypt, Persia and India is dismissed in America as a vain delusion.

GERMANY IN PERPETUAL CHECK.

American observavers realise that Britain holds Germany in perpetual check, the conversion into checkmate is only a question of time. The correspondent adds that he can state on high authority that premature American offers of mediation will not be made. On the contrary, the idea of a neutral league declaring Germany and Austria outlaws among the nations is gaining ground.

GERMAN DREAD OF BRITISH TENACITY

The "Secola" publishes an interview with a Scandinavian publicist returned from Germany, who says that the Germans realise that time helps the British. Germany dreads most of all British tenacity.

Von Tirpitz is in disgrace, because the submarine campaign he initiated only made Germany detested everywhere.

ITALIAN EXPEDITION TO ALBANIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 22.

A "Pioneer" cable says:—

The "Daily Telegraph's" Milan correspondent dwells on the satisfaction felt in Italy at the successful transport of the first large expedition to Albania. The enemy had been cleared off before the transports started but a floating mine which had escaped the sweepers sank the Re Imberto. Another sank a torpedo boat which was hastening to the rescue. During the preliminary operations an Italian submarine had an experience of an encounter with three torpedo boats. She aimed a torpedo at each but all missed. She thrice escaped ramming by quickly submerging and allowing the enemy to steam over her. On re-emerging she struck a mine and damaged her bows and steering gear. She effected summary repairs at a depth of 30 metres and completed them on the surface whence the enemy had disappeared. She safely returned to her base.

DOMINIONS AND BRITISH CABINET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 21.

In the House of Commons Mr. Asquith said that he did not think that the proposal to include Dominion representatives in the Cabinet practicable.

Mr. Bonar Law had already intimated that the Dominions would be consulted regarding the terms of peace, and that the Imperial Government would warmly welcome any Premires who were able to come and have free and frank discussions.

BRITISH STEAMER SUNK.

LONDON, Dec. 21.

The British steamers Huntley and Balford have been sunk. The crew of the latter has been saved.

GERMANS CAPTURE NORWEGIAN STEAMER.

CHRISTIANIA, Dec. 21.

The Norwegian steamer Greenland has been captured by a German submarine and taken to Swinemuende.

GERMAN STEAMER SUNK.

ATHENS, Dec. 21.

A British submarine has sunk the German steamer Heros and other craft in the Sea of Marmora.

U. S. AMBASSADORS IN EUROPE.

A SPECIAL MASSENGER FROM DR. WILSON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.

It is announced that Colonel House, a friend of President Wilson, will shortly proceed to Europe at President Wilson's request to deliver to certain American Ambassadors information regarding the Government's attitude on various pending questions. It is denied that the journey is in any way a peace mission.

THANA "COMMON SAFE" CASE.

ACCUSED AGAIN CHARGED.

INTERESTING DEVELOPMENTS.

What is known as the Thana "Common Safe" case which was decided on 28th July last by Mr. J. D. Dikshit, District Judge, Thana, and which was reported in our columns has again revived and entered upon an interesting phase. As this case was being tried in the lower court of Mr. J. B. Vacha Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Bhiwndi Prant, it transpired that the safe of the office of Mr. Stanley Randolph Perfect, Executive Engineer, Salsette building sites was used as a common safe where various monies were kept, some belonging to the Executive Engineer's Department some to the office of the Special Officer, Salsette building sites some to the complainant, Mr. Perfect, and some to the accused in the case, Dominic Francis Fonseca.

On the 19th May last, it will be remembered Mr. Perfect lodged a complaint with the Bandra police that his head clerk Fonseca had cashed a contingent bill amounting to Rs. 832-13-6 from the Thana Treasury. In this contingent bill was included a receipted bill for one tent costing Rs. 490 from Messers. Samuel Fitze & Co. The tent had not been received and on enquiry from Fonseca he had said that the amount had been paid to Messers Samnel Fitze & Co. and that the tent would soon arrive. Samuel Fitze & Co. denied the payment. Besides certain small sums remained undisbursed to payees. Moreover certain articles such as tents etc., which were in Fonseca's charge were found missing.

Consequent upon this complaint the accused was arrested and charged before Mr. Vacha with criminal breach of trust. He was convicted and sentenced to six months rigorous imprisonment and ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 500. Against this decision the accused preferred an appeal which was heard by the Sessions Judge, Mr. J. D. Dikshit. After minutely reviewing the whole evidence in the case and making comments against the conduct of Mr. Perfect and referring to the "great mismanagement" in his office the learned Judge held that the accused had paid Rs. 490 to Mr. Perfect and acquitted him and ordered the fine if paid to be refunded.

CHARGED WITH THEFT.

Now, after the lapse of some months the same accused is being again charged at the instance of Mr. Perfect with the theft of several tins of paint and lamps which it is alleged were missed from the Executive Engineer's office and found in accused's house. This case is being tried by Mr. Manilal City Magistrate, Thana.

After several witnesses were examined at a previous hearing Mr. Perfect's evidence was taken on Monday last.

Mr. Perfect said he was sure that the articles found in the house of the accused and attached by the police belonged to his office, because he had missed such articles from his office and the accused was in charge of them.

Mr. Karbhari: Is it true, Mr. Perfect, that after accused had resigned he paid some money to your office peons to have the tent removed and have it taken back to your office but you prevented them from doing so?

Mr. Perfect: No.

Mr. Karbari: Are you quite sure?

Mr. Perfect: Quite sure.

Mr. Mahratte, the present Head Clerk of Mr. Perfect, contradicted his master. He admitted that, after accused had resigned he gave some money to office peons to have the tent removed and taken back to the office but that Mr. Perfect had prevented them from doing so.

This referred to the explanation given by the accused regarding a tent which he had pitched at Turner Road in Bandra which belonged to Mr. Perfect's office which accused said Mr. Perfect had lent him for temporary use.

NOTHING BUT MERE SUSPICION.

After all the witnesses were examined his Worship asked the Assistant Public Prosecutor, Mr. Vaidya how he could reasonably expect him to convict the accused on such evidence as he had adduced. At the most there appeared nothing more substantial against him than bare suspicion. It was one of the fundamental principles of criminal law that no person should be convicted of an alleged offence, unless there was conclusive evidence of his guilt and not mere suspicion, no matter how strong. Simply because certain articles were missed from the office of Mr. Perfect and similar articles were found in the house of the accused was not sufficient reason for inferring that the accused had stolen them. It had to be remembered, went on his worship, that besides the tins of paint and lamps found in accused's house there were many other tins of paint of other qualities as well as wood, several cases of tiles, etc. There were letters and receipted bills from America and elsewhere showing the merchants from whom accused had purchased the various articles. That accused should have had them in his house tallied with his explanation that he was gradually storing them as he intended building a house. It appeared to him, added his worship, that in this case there had been an unnecessary waste of the valuable time of the Court.

Mr. Vaidya said before the case was disposed of he would wish to examine a Borah from whom, a certain bill showed, accused had purchased a certain number of tins of paint. The application having been granted the case was postponed to the 12th prox.

THE CAMPAIGN IN RUSSIA.

STRATEGICAL CONNECTION WITH BALKAN ADVENTURE

The following views of Mr. Hilaire Belloc on the campaign in Russia and its political and strategical connection with the adventure in the Balkans form part of an interesting contribution which, appears in the issue of "Land and Water" of mail week.

The Russian front especially illustrates the present nature of the campaign in its main elments. The elements in the present situation of the great war upon which all instructed opinion reposes may be thus summarised:—

1. The enemy has risked the Balkan adventure mainly with the object of dividing the Allies and of producing a political effect. He has done so in the hope that this political effect may have strategic results in bringing in certain neutral forces upon his side. In this hope he has been already gratified in the case of Bulgaria.

2. He has been compelled to make this diversion because the end of his efficient reserves was in sight. He had already, in Germany, warned all men up to 52 years of age; in Austria-Hungary he had actually taken great groups of men into the field. He was falling back upon men imperfectly cured and men who had several times been rejected by the doctors. He had of a really efficient reserve nothing but the classes of 1916 and 1917.

3. But he estimated his chances of holding out through the winter (even with inefficient recruitment) as at least even chances because (a) he knew that on the Eastern front nothing could be attempted on a large scale by the Russians until their great lack of rifles began to get made up, and (b) even were the re-equipment of Russia to be completed before the end of the winter, the climate would forbid a really great Russian offensive to be undertaken before the early summer (spring in that land being worse than early winter itself).

Now the whole interest of the Eastern situation lies in the future discovering to us whether the enemy's calculation here is sound or unsound.

DRAMA IN ACTION.

Even as early as this moment, the middle of November, that drama is beginning to be played, and we are beginning to see the effect in action of the calculation the enemy has made. For we are witnessing(1) the growth of his inefficient recruitment; (2) the gradual re-arming of the Russian forces, and (3) the beginning of local offensives, at least upon the Russian side.

The line is familiar to the readers of this paper. It runs to-day from the Gulf of Riga just west of Kemmern, then bends back north and east of Mitau to Olai, and curls round, striking the Dvina near Dahlen Island. It follows the left bank of the River Dvina, now touching it, now a few miles off, until a point some ten miles from Dvinsk, where it falls back north and south, leaving the junction of Baranovichi to the enemy and the town of Pinsk in the same hands. South of the Pripet Marshes this fluctuating line takes the form of a struggle for the crossings of the River Styr, the course of which it follows until the neighbourhood of Kolki. Thence it runs roughly southwards, covering Tarnopol and Tremblova to the frontiers of the Bukovina.

The problem for the enemy is how he shall hold the Russians as they gradually re-equip themselves with rifles. This equipment of the Russians with rifles is really the whole business. If by a miracle one could up a million and a-half rifles more upon the Russian front to-morrow, the trained men ready to use them are amply present, and the enemy line could not hold. But the re-equipment is as a fact necessarily slow for these vast numbers, and meanwhile it is for the enemy to see if he can just maintain his strength sufficiently to prevent disaster while the Balkan adventure matures. Whether the enemy will succeed in this effort is the whole of the interest upon the Eastern front this winter.

EXPENSIVE IN LIVES.

The enemy's policy on the Eastern front, deliberately and calculatedly expensive in men, is also not entirely under his control. The losses may, so to speak, "bolt"; they may outrun the constable; the machine may "race." And that is the great danger which lies before the Germans here in the next few months.

In the Southern group the pouring out of human life by the enemy is even more remarkable, and even more necessary, because he dare not allow the political effect of a Russian victory to strike the Balkan imagination, and because he has there even worse material than in the North; because, also, the Russians are there fairly close to good bases of production and supply, and, finally, because the Austro-Hungarian troops, upon which the enemy mainly depends in this region, have at once a larger and a worse reserve of man power than the Germans. Hence the desperate—and so far successful—effort to prevent the Russians from permanently crossing the River Styr, and hence the recent holocaust of men at Czartorysk, where the railway crosses the river.

ALLEGED ATTEMPTED MURDER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Dec. 2.

The Bangalore city police to-day placed charge sheets before Mr. A. R. Cox against Mr. R. Rickie, a foundry engineer of Bangalore City. The charges are those of attempted murder, attempting to escape from lawful custody and assaulting a public servant in execution of his duty. The charges are based on the allegations that when Chief Inspector Everard accompanied a bailiff to the accused's house to execute a civil warrant, the accused fired at the inspector with one of the two revolvers which he had with him. The accused is at present in the Civil Jail, and he will be released on the 24th instant. His Worship directed the police to re-arrest him on that day, and produce him when a remand would be granted.

Official and Personal.

Sir S. P. Sinha, President-elect of the 30th Indian National Congress, is expected to arrive in Bombay at the Victoria Terminus on Saturday, the 25th instant, by the Jubbulpore Mail at 1-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon entertained the members of the Governor's Band with their families to a Christmas treat and Tree at Government House on Monday afternoon, after which there was a special Cinema performance in the Durbar Hall. The party broke up about 8 o'clock after a very enjoyable evening, each person having received a Christmas present from their Excellencies.

On Tuesday afternoon their Excellencies entertained the Clerical Staff and other subordinates with their families to a Christmas Treat and Tea, each person receiving a Christmas present; after which there was a Cinema performance and the party broke up about 8 o'clock after thoroughly enjoying themselves.

The Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya arrived in Bombay yesterday morning. He is the guest of Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal.

Dr. Hiralal, President-elect of the All-India Bhatia Conference is due to arrive this morning at the Church Gate Station by the Northern Express at 8.20 (S. T.).

DINNER AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

At a dinner party held at the State Bungalow last night, the following were present:—

H. H. the Maharaja of Bharatpur, H. H. the Nawab of Janjira, the Hon. Mr. Justice F. C. O. Beaman, the Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, the Hon. Mr. E. Ferrers Nicholson, Mrs. Ferrers Nicholson and Miss Ferrers Nicholson, Brigadier-General W. C. Knight, Mrs. Knight and Mr. Knight, Senhor Alfredo Casanova, Mr. Yasukichi Yatabe, Mr. L. Volkart, Dr. Edward F. Underwood, Lt.-Colonel J. Lloyd Jones, Mr. P. Eccles, Mr. Gibson, Lt.-Colonel N. Kirby and Mrs. Kirby, Lt.-Colonel S. C. Evans and Mrs. Evans, Lt.-Colonel C. M. Matthew and Mrs. Matthew, Major T. D. Kirkpatrick, Major A. W. Hepper and Mrs. Hepper, Mr. T. J. Strangman, Mrs. Strangman and Miss Strangman, Mr. J. Sanders Slater and Mrs. Sanders Slater, Mr. R. D. England and Mrs. England, Mr. M. K. Shaik, Mr. Leslie Blunt, Mr. T. D. Moore and Mrs. Moore, Mr. D. R. H. Browne, Mr. C. H. M. Critchley and Mrs. Critchley, the Rev. J. D. Gordon and Mrs. Gordon, Shams-ul-Ulama, Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, Mr. C. C. Fowler and Mrs. Fowler, Miss Richards, Mr. N. B. Kinnear, Mr. C. N. Moberley and Mrs. Moberley, Dr. J. A. Turner and Mrs. Turner, Mr. W. A. Haig Brown, Miss R. Abrahams, Mr. A. H. Whyte, Mr. Keith R. Murray, Mr. F. W. Sprott, Mr. R. D. Sethna, Mr. A. M. Kajiji, Mr. D. N. Sirur and Mrs. Sirur, and Sultan M. Chinoy.

The house party included:—

His Highness the Jam Saheb of Navanagar, Lady Helen Brassey, Miss E. Brand, and Their Excellencies and Staff.

The Hon. the Maharaja Bahadur of Darbhanaga joined the party after the dinner.

SIR LOUIS DANE.

PORTRAIT UNVEILED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 22.

A pleasant function was performed this evening at Lawrence Hall, Lahore, when Sir Michael O'Dwyer unveiled the portrait of his predecessor, Sir Louis Dane.

The Lieutenant-Governor made a long and interesting speech in the course of which he paid a high tribute to Sir Louis Dane who was his valued friend and from whom he received much assistance and guidance. The roll of Lieutenant-Governors whose portraits were in the hall contained many distinguished names. There was Sir John Lawrence with a dominating personality, Sir Denzil Ibbetson with a towering intellect but in the point of variety, brilliancy and mental equipment perhaps none could compare with Sir Louis whose characteristics were originality of mind, versatility of thought unconventionality of methods joined to a forceful personality and cheery optimism. Men gifted with less imagination and more caution regarded some of his schemes as visonary but ideas are essential in successful government and most of his ideas contained germs of useful and practical schemes. His Honour then referred to Sir Louis Dane's well-known linguistic attainments and quoted from an account of Mr. Grant, Foreign Secretary, who was an eye-witness of an incident during the signing of the Treaty by the Amir Habibulla. While the latter was about to put his signature some ink fell on that parchment which it was impossible to erase. The Amir was considerably put out, whereupon Sir Louis Dane said, "Well it is a mole on its face," and quoted a well-known Persian verse meaning "I would give Bokhara and Samarcand for a mole of my beloved" which put the party in good humour. After the Treaty was signed Sir Louis humourously accosted the Amir "well, you have got the mole of the beloved, will you now give us Bokhara and Samarcand," which caused considerable merriment. His Honour said Sir Louis was a loyal Punjabi, and always kept the flag of the Punjab flying. Perhaps Punjabis better understood him than even his own countrymen, and in retirement Lady Dane and he were taking care of the Indian sick and wounded soldiers.

No orders have yet been received regarding the extension of the term of the temporary Judges of the Madras High Court.

CHINA'S REVOLUTION.

GROWING AGITATION AGAINST THE REPUBLIC.

DEMAND FOR A MONARCHY.

While it is known that a strong movement is now taking place in China for the re-establishment of a Monarchy, very little so far has come to light with regard to it. The following translation from a French Roman Catholic paper gives some interesting details of the progress of the revolution against the Republic:—

It is but four years since the Republic, for which thousands of men gave their lives, was proclaimed, but to-day all enthusiasm has vanished; a few flags in the streets, a few fireworks at night, were the only signs of its last anniversary. The natives continued stolidly their round of daily work; the only festive faces were those of the children, who, by order of the Minister of Education, had a holiday, and they seemed to say to each other: 'This is the last we shall have.'

There is, no doubt, a strong movement in favour of a return to the old regime, with a truly national dynasty. The 'Choun-hoei,' the Peace Association, has begun a Press campaign, pointing out that the Republic has shown a great want of organisation, that the services are in a state of disorder, and that the country wants a strong Government. The strangest thing is that amongst the members of the association there are friends and advisers of the President, and that the latter has taken no notice of newspaper articles, which a year ago he would have sternly suppressed. Last month Yuan-shi-Kai sent a message to the Legislative Council stating that he considered it his first duty to maintain the Republic, adding, however, that, elected by the people, he would always submit to their will. The Republican papers started a chorus of praise; they spoke of the loyalty of the President, his sense of duty, the correctness of the attitude he had taken. It seemed, however, to foreigners that he was acting under the advice of Western diplomatists, who represented to him the risk of a change of Government for China in the midst of the European war.

But if the President believed that by his diplomatic message he had stopped the agitation he was greatly mistaken, for the Monarchists only noted the second part, referring to the submision of the people. A vast movement of petitions was organised throughout the provinces. The provincial Governments, with the exception of Koangsi, published an expression of their opinion. There followed a hundred generals, admirals, and superior officers, who sent an address to the Deliberative Assembly, the Tchentsen-yueng. The Assembly, on the strength of no fewer than 82 petitions, addressed the President, requesting him to convoke a National Convention, which alone, according to the thirty-first Article of the Constitution, has the authority to solve this question.

The President acceded to their demand, as well as to the holding of elections, in order that the representatives of the people may assemble in Peking this month. There remained one partisan of the Manchu Princes, the famous Changhun, who was installed Prefect half-way between Tientsin and Paukeou, and with his soldier bandits gave a good deal of trouble. Even he telegraphed to the President that he would be a loyal servant to any Emperor that should be elected, even if the latter were not a Manchu.

Thus far the movement has run a smooth course, and it seems as though the ruling classes, tired of the republican experiment, were reverting to the only form of government, that seems possible in Asia, to monarchy. Unless the Republicans, who are powerful in the rich southern provinces, interfere this will be a bloodless revolution, which seems likewise alien to the genius of Asia.

But the re-establishment of monarchy in the Celestial Empire at the end of this year is a change which may have immense consequences, and not alone for Asia.

SCHOOL FOR SPIES.

STRANGE REVELATIONS IN SWISS TRIAL.

A telegram from Geneva to the "Temps" states that a territorial military tribunal sitting at Geneva has sentenced to eight months' imprisonment and to a fine of £40 sterling a woman named Marie Therese Lephit Ipponat, aged 32, a native of Cahors, who was convicted of espionage on behalf of Germany.

The trial revealed some highly interesting details regarding Germany's method of espionage in France.

The accused related that she was arrested by the Germans in Lille and taken to Antwerp, where she was forced under threats of reprisals against her family to practise espionage. She asserted that she attended a school of espionage in Antwerp, where numbers of spies were trained. From Antwerp she was sent to Leopoldshohe, where she received instructions from First Lieutenant Michael, the judge of the district. From there she went through the north of France and to Cherbourg, where she made the acquaintance of officers.

She also went to England.. She obtained there information reagrding the movements of the Belgian and French armies and the positions of French submarine stations.

She addressed letters to fictitious persons at Geneva and Zurich hotels, where they were received, in one by the proprietor and in another by a porter, who had them forwarded to Leopoldshohe.

The spy wrote notes of the information which she had collected with special invisible ink on the envelopes of the letters. These notes were detected by the military authorities by means of chemical reaction. The woman was arrested in a big Geneva hotel as she was about to return to Antwerp. She had received £160 for her services.

"WE CAN PAY."

INTERVIEW WITH MR. McKENNA.

GOLD FOR EVERY SCRAP OF PAPER.

The following account of an interview which the London correspondent of the "New York Tribune" has had with the British Chancellor of the Exchequer has appeared in that journal:—

When Mr. McKenna saw me in his big room at the Treasury he consented to give his first interview to an American newspaper reporter. He had just returned from the House of Commons, where in reply to members' questions, he had stated that he roughly estimated the capital wealth of the British Empire at £26,600,000,000 and the yearly income at £4,000,000,000 "How is the war going from your point of view," I asked. "I am absolutely convinced that victory for the Allies is assured," was the instant reply. "In a war of exhaustion such as this one, the financial effort of this country must be one of the main factors upon which success will ultimately depend. The total numerical superiority of the male population of the Allies over the forces of the enemy is overwhelming, but the extra cost of their maintenance as armies in the field must, in a considerable measure, be borne by Britain. Long before British money runs short the supply of German men will be exhausted. The permanent wastage of German soldiers is at a rate certainly of not less than 200,000 a month, and it becomes almost a mathematical calculation as to how long Germany can continue to fight.

A WILL O' THE WISP.

"I believe that in Germany stress is now laid less upon numbers or victories than the will to conquer but nations, formerly at first triumphant have discovered that no will to conquer can take the place of men who are dead, maimed broken, or prisoners of war. What is the position on the other side? We were prepared at the outbreak of war to use our military resources in support of our Allies. While at that time our Expeditionary Force was in all 160,000 men, we have now sent or are preparing to send, for service abroad, over and above the troops required for home defence, armies to the number of millions.

"But my function is to deal with the financial burdens which we are bearing for the whole Alliance. How are we fulfilling the task? Alone among the combatant nations, in the very heart of an unprecedented war, we have imposed immense new taxation upon our own people. We have now, an unparalleled revenue of upwards of £370,000,000 from these taxes alone. Our people have been not less generous in contributing to the vast loans required to meet our own and our Allies' expenditure in the war. The money has been found without strain and without resorting to any of those illegitimate forms of raising money which are condemned by all sound economists. After fifteen months of war our gold market is still free, and every scrap of paper issued by the Government can be exchanged for gold on demand at the Bank of England."

GERMANY'S UNSOUNDNESS.

"How does Germany's position compare with Britain's?" I asked.

"Germany's system admits of no taxation now," was the reply, "and can provide no means for meeting the enormous libilities incurred by the free issue of paper money, and the accumulation of practically forced internal loans, unless it be by the exaction of an indemnity from enemies who will never be defeated Liabilities which can only be discharged in this way will never be discharged at all, and must inevitably lead to national repudiation or bankruptcy."

As to America and the Allies Mr. McKenna said: "One factor in our financial position naturally looms large in the American mind—the state of American exchange. The loan recently raised in America was properly described as an exchange loan. The ability of England to pay is practically inexhaustible. British credit is unimpaired, but the ordinary machinery of payment is adequate to meet the demands made upon it Time is required to realise the securities.

"England is thoroughly aroused now to the importance of the strictest economy. There are large opportunities for thrift still open to all classes of society, who should realise that in exercising any possible thrift they are directly helping to shorten the war and to bring victory nearer.

"Nor must I pass over the vital need for this country to maintain her export trade. Our Allies, as well as ourselves, depend now upon our power to export, and while we readily undertake any essential naval or military task which the exigencies of the war may require, we must never forget the overwhelming supplies, to meet the payment for which the preservation of the full volume of our export trade is essential. By such means as those, I am absolutely convinced that victory for the Allies is assured."

AIR VOYAGES OF DISCOVERY.

According to Reuter's Stockholm correspondent, Dr. Erik Mjoebjerg has given an account of his plans for an expedition to explore the unknown regions of New Guinea by means of aeroplanes. A powerful Farman machine, capable of carrying five persons and 1,000lbs., of stores, would be accompanied by a smaller aeroplane to search for likely landing places. When these had been found, the heavier machine would follow, and regular services would be established between the various stations and the headquarters on the coast.

If the expedition discovered any lakes the aeroplanes would be converted into seaplanes by means of floats.

THE BHATTIA CONFERENCE.

Dr. Hiralal, the President-elect.

BOGUS D.S.O.'S COURTSHIP.

GIRL WIFE'S STORY OF MISERABLE MARRIAGE.

The story of a young girl's hasty courtship and disastrous marriage to an Army officer was told in the London Divorce Court on Nov. 19 to Mr. Justice Bargrave Deane and a special jury. Mrs. Margaret H. Lane petitioned for a judicial separation on the ground of cruelty of her husband, James Cecil Herbert Lane, described as a lieutenant in the R.F.A.

Mr. Cotes-Preedy, for the petitioner said that the petitioner was only 17 years of age when after only four days' acquaintance, she married Mr. Lane in March last. They first met at the Piccadilly Hotel, where the petitioner and her mother were staying. The respondent spoke to the young lady, saying that he had met her before and they sat down and chatted. He said he had six inches of shrapnel in his head, and was a captain and a D.S.O. He also told her that his father was allowing him £700 a year. All these statements (said counsel) were untrue.

The next day they went to the Coliseum and to tea at Morley's Hotel, where the respondent was staying. At his request she sewed three stars on his uniform. He proposed that they should be married the next week. The petitioner consented, and they were married on March 29 by special licence, the petitioner's age being given as 22 instead of 17. A false declaration was made by respondent (explained counsel), He told the petitioner that he could not have obtained a licence by stating her real age. He had also given her name as "Peggy Lacon," instead of Redhead. Her mother had married a second time, her husband being Sir Edmund Lacon.

They had lunch together and afterwards were married at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. They went to a hotel. The next night he caned her.. After two or three days they went to Bournemouth, where—because the petitioner expressed a disinclination to visit a friend of respondent's—he caned her again.

Later he threatened to shoot himself and his wife and she left him. On May 20 mother and daughter went to Torquay. While the petitioner was on the sands with her little brother respondent came along unexpectedly and threatened to shoot her if she did not take him to the boarding-house to lunch. After dinner he threatened to shoot both the petitioner and himself if she did not go to his room at another hotel. When she went to his room he produced a revolver and again threatened her. The petitioner obtained possession of the pistol and threw it out of the window, Afterwards he seized her by the throat and tried to throttle her. Early on the following morning the petitioner ran away, being taken in a fish cart back to the boarding-house where her mother was staying. Two days later the respondent shot himself, not seriously, although he had since tried to make out that he was paralysed.

His Lordship said he could not find the respondent's name in the Army List. "He is described in the marriage register as a captain in the R.F.A. In the petition he is described as a second-lieutenant in the Army. What is he?"

Counsel: He is not a captain.

Counsel pointed out that the man was apparently an officer, because he had been under treatment at the Empire Hospital, Vincent-square, Westminister.

His Lordship said he would call the attention of the Public Prosecutor to the false declaration with regard to the marriage.

The petitioner gave evidence corroborating her counsel's statement, and the jury found that there had been cruelty by the respondent. His Lordship granted the petitioner a decree of judicial separation with costs.

The winter depression which had been affecting the Simla hills for the last week or so has now entirely disappeared and bright weather has set in.

The output of gold at Kolar during the Mysore official year ended the 30th June, was 568,847 ounces, of the value of Rs. 32676516 against 559832 ounces valued at Rs. 3,23,53,731 in the previous year. The total royalty to the Mysore State during the year was Rs. 18,95,740 against Rs. 18,95,918 in 1913-14.

"MIRACLE" OF THE TRENCHES

LIEUT. COMMANDS THE DEAD TO FIGHT.

"The Germans had swarmed into a French trench and broken down the resistance of the defenders, whose bodies covered the ground. Suddenly a man rose, and, seizing a sack of grenades, shouted, "Up with you, dead men!" At this summons the wounded in the trench staggered to their feet and drove the enemy out."

The hero of this episode was Lieut. Pericard, a man of 33, whose hair is already white, and his story, forming one of the strangest psychological experiences of the war, is told by M. Maurice Barres, the well-known French writer, in the "Echo de Paris."

I was the first man out of the French trench. I was as sure of my death as I was of the sunshine, but what serenity was mine! The serenity of an expiring man, who is dying in a state of grace and sees the angels bending towards him. Still throwing bombs, we reached the enemy trench and recaptured our portion.

SHAMED BY EXAMPLE.

I am suddenly conscious of the precariousness of my fate; my exaltation abandons me; I am afraid, I throw myself behind a heap of sand-bags. Only a soldier named Bonnot remains. He is untroubled and fights on like a lion. I recover myself, shamed by his example. Some thirty metres off I notice an interruption in the trench in the form of an enormous splinter shield. Shall I go to see what is happening there? I hesitate and then sharply decide.

The trench is full of French dead; there is blood everywhere. At first I go carefully, with little assurance. I, alone with all these dead. From our own trench behind men watch me with eyes of fear, in which I read "He is going to his death." I turn towards the extended corpses. I think: "Their sacrifice, then, is to be of no avail; they will have fallen in vain? And the Boches are going to come back? They will steal our dead from us."

A sacred fury gripped me. I have no recollection now of my exact actions or words. All I know is that I shouted something like this: "Oh! there! Up with you! What are you doing on the ground there? Get up and let us go and kick these pigs out of it!"

Debout les morts! A touch of madness? No, for the dead answered me. They said to me "We follow you." And, rising at my call, their souls mingled with my soul and made of it a great incandescent mass, a wide river of fused metal. There was nothing now that could astonish or stop me. I had the faith that moves mountains and the exaltation of the thaumaturge (a magician), who works miracles by his will.

What happened then? I must frankly admit that I don't know. There is a gap in my recollection; action swallowed up memory. I retain the impression of having had an abnormally taller and bigger frame, the body of a giant, with superabundant and limitless vigour and an extraordinary facility of thought which enabled me to have my eyes in ten places at once, to shout an order to one while dominating another by a gesture, to fire a rifle and at the same time protect myself from a threatening bomb.

Twice we ran short of bombs, and twice we found, at our feet, sacks full of them, mingled with the sand-bags. We had moved about over them all day without noticing them. But it was, indeed, the dead that had put them there.

At last the Boches calmed down; we were able to consolidate our barrier of bags. We again found ourselves masters of this corner. All the evening and during several of the succeeding days I retained the religious emotion which had seized me at the moment of that summons to the dead. I felt something like that which one feels after a fervent Communion.

It is the living who carried me along by their example, and the dead who led me by the hand. The cry came, not from the mouth of a man, but from the heart of all those who lay there, living and dead. One man alone could not find that accent. It wanted the collaboration of several souls, aroused by circumstances, and some of them already floating in eternity.

ALL-INDIA AYURVEDIC CONFERENCE.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Dec. 22.

The All-India Ayurvedic Conference resumed its sittings at 12 noon yesterday under the presidency of Kaviraj Yamini Bhusan Ray Kaviratna, M.A., M.B., when resolutions dealing with the needs of the Ayurvedic system of treatment and how to meet them, thanking the founders of the Ayurvedic Free Dispensaries registering of the Ayurveda Mahamandal and the revision of its rules and regulations and requesting the Punjab Government for spending a portion of the King Edward Memorial Fund for establishment of an Ayurvedic College and Hospital in the Punjab, were passed unanimouusly.

Vaidyaratna Jogendra Nath Sen, a distinguished Ayurvedic Physician and ex-President of the Conference then proposed a Resolution protesting against the covert attack against indigenous systems of treatment made by the Madras and Bombay Medicil Councils by their action against Dr. Krishnaswamy Iyer of Madras and Dr. Popat Prabhuram of Bombay respectively for their connection with Ayurvedic institutions. In doing so, he urged that steps should be taken to forward memorials to the Government of Madras and Bombay and concluded by saying that he was glad that the feelings in Calcutta between Ayurvedic physicians and western doctors were more sympathetic and all that could be desired. After being seconded and supported by many of the most prominent delegates present the Resolution was unanimously passed.

SURAT HINDU ORPHANAGE.

DEATH OF AN HONORARY SECRETARY.

A meeting of the Surat Hindu Mahajan Orphanage Helping Committee was held in the rooms of the Bombay Presidency Association under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Dinshaw Edalji Wacha on the 19th instant to express its deep sense of sorrow at the death of Mr. Manubhai Nanabhai, one of the Honorary Secretaries of the Committee.

The following resolution was moved by the Hon. Mr. Gokaldas K. Parekh:—

"That this meeting records with the greatest sorrow the heavy loss sustained by this Committee as well as the Surat Hindu Mahajan Orphanage in the most untimely and lamentable death of Mr. Manubhai Nanabhai Haridas, who was one of the Honorary Secretaries of this Committee since its commencement in 1905 and who had rendered most valuable assistance to the Surat Hindu Mahajan Orphanage by devoting himself whole-heartedly towards its welfare and for which he worked assiduously till the last day of his life.

"That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to his widow and other members of the family."

In moving the resolution the Hon. Mr. Parekh very touchingly referred to the principal traits of character which Mr. Manubhai had inherited from his father Mr. Justice Nanabhai, namely, deep devotion to any cause that he applied himself to and firm determination to see it carried through. Further, he showed how assiduously he had worked to make the Surat Hindu Mahajan Orphanage a successful and ideal institution in this province.

The resolution on being seconded by Mr. Hansraj Pragji Thackersey and supported by Mr. Gulabchand Devchand, was duly passed.

Mr. Markandrao N. Mehta moved that four of the five Secretaries of the Committee having died, the following gentlemen be appointed Honorary Secretaries in their place:—Messrs. Tribhowandas Narotamdas Malvi, Nandavadanram K. Mehta, Kapilram Hardevram and Gulabchand Devchand.

The resolution being duly seconded was carried.

After doing some miscellaneous work and passing a vote of thanks to the chair, the meeting was dissolved.

THE ALL-INDIA THEISTIC CONFERENCE

The 23rd Session of the All-India Theistic Conference will commence its sittings in the Prayer Hall of the Bombay Prarthana Samaj from Saturday, the 25th inst., with a Divine Service at 9 a.m. by Prof. N. G. Welinkar. Sir Ramkrishna Bhandarkar, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, and the Hon. Dr. Nil Ratan Sarkar, the President of the Conference, will deliver their addresses on Saturday at 5 p.m. Free tickets of admission will be given between 8 and 9 a.m. on or before the 25th. Only a few tickets are available.

VENKATESHWAR PRESS JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS.

In connection with the jubilee of the "Venkateshwar" Press, a public meeting was held in Madhav Baug on Tuesday, under the presidentship of his Highness the Maharaja of Durbhanga, for the purpose of presenting an address of congratulation to Sheth Khemraj Shri Krishnadas, the proprietor of the press, on his having, by dint of foresight and perseverance, developed the press from a small concern into a big printing house in the Bombay Presidency. The meeting was organised by a committee consisting of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna (President), some Sansorit scholars and a large number of public-spirited gentlemen of Bombay.

A weak stomach often rejects medicine that tastes bad. Better try Kasagra, which tastes so good that it has to be kept out of the children's way. The perfect laxative and constipation cure D4

ECHO OF CALCUTTA TAXICAB DACOITY.

STOLEN CURRENCY NOTE CASHED AT CHINSURAH.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 22.

Considerable commotion prevailed in Chinsurah collectorate on Monday afternoon when it was ascertained that one of the five Government currency notes of Rs. 1,000 each, stolen in the course of the Chitpore dacoity in the residence of Mr. Kalachand Bhattacharya, had been cashed at the Chinsurah treasury. In the forenoon the Collector was informed that a smartly dressed Bengali young man drove in a motor car to the treasury and produced a thousand-rupee G. C. note, stating that he was a mill contractor of Kankinara named Hari Charan Ghosh. He took payment in G. C. notes of Rs. 10 each and left the treasury. Within half an hour of payment the treasury officer was informed by his subordinates that the note cashed was one of those notified to have been stolen during the Chitput dacoity. The Bengal C. I. D. have the matter in their hands.

DARDANELLES FIGHT.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD ON THE QUEEN ELIZABETH.

Admiral Lord Charles Beresford (U., Portsmouth) while criticising the speech of Mr. Churchill in the House of Commons in mail week was interrupted by the Speaker on the ground that the topic was not relevant.

In a letter sent to the Press for publication Lord Charles deals at length with Mr. Churchill's speech, especially in respect to the Dardanelles Expedition and the dispatch of the Queen Elizabeth.

"This ship," Lord Charles says, "with low trajectory guns of high velocity naval projectiles, would smash immediately any forts which presented a target, but would be absolutely useless against earthworks, or such forts as Namur, Antwerp, or Luneville. Mr. Churchill, in his speech, stated that we had seen great fortresses reputed the strongest in Europe collapsing from 15-inch howitzers, and imagined that the Queen Elizabeth, with her 15-inch low-trajectory guns, was capable of inflicting similar devastation. The parallel does not exist. The 15-inch guns used by the Germans and Austrians were howitzers, high-anlge, vertical fire, bursting in the fort. I have seen Luneville, an apparently impregnable earthwork fort, absolutely knocked to pieces by bombardment, heavy guns dismounted by shells falling vertically and bursting 30 yards from the gun. If the Queen Elizabeth had been employed against such a fort and her shells had been aimed too low they would have been embedded in the earth; if aimed right, 18 feet or over, they would have burst miles in the rear.

"We have suffered great disasters, involving terrible los of life and wasteful expenditure of milions of pounds. This has been brought about by empowering the political head of the Admiralty to take full personal responsibility for the executive and for formulating plans for strategy and tactics."

"For the safety of the State," Lord Charles adds, "we must return to the old principle before the Order in Council of January 1869, viz., that of the collective responsibility of the Board of Admiralty."

LONDON BANKS.

TO CLOSE AN HOUR EARLIER.

The earlier closing of the banks in London, which has been impending for some time past, was made known officially in mail week through an announcement of the Clerical and Commercial Employments Committee of the Home Office in the following terms:—

On and after Wednesday, Dec. 1, next, the banks in the area of the County of London will close for business to the public on week days other than Saturdays at 3 p.m., and on Saturdays, as hitherto, at 1 p.m.

It will be seen that the change concerns the London banks only, but an extension at a later date to country banks is by no means improbable.

For weeks past the banks have been hard at work instructing women in the art of ledger-keeping and other clerical work, and there is no reason to be dissatisfied with the manner in which the work is being performed. The extra hour will be a great relief to the staffs, and the change, it is hoped, will lead to a speeding up generally.

DEPRESSED CLASSES MISSION.

GENERAL SECRETARY'S VISIT TO HYDERABAD.

(Associated Press.)

HYDERABAD (Deccan), Dec. 21.

Mr. V. R. Shinde, General Secretary of the Depressed Classes Mission Society of India, paid a visit to this city in course of his tour in the south and on Saturday delivered an address on the "Work among the Backward Classes" to a crowded audience under the presidentship of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. Messrs. Hydari, Welinkar, Dr. Naidu and a number of high officials of the State were among those present. Mr. C. L. Narsimham, the Andhra poet and novelist, also addressed the audience in Telugu. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu in a stirring appeal invited Mr. Shinde again to Hyderabad and exhorted the audience to materialise their sympathy to the Mission in some practical form

Is your step elastic? No reason why it should not be. Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract gives you energy—lends a spirit and dash to your walk and actions. A 2

ADMIRALTY TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

CRITICISM IN PARLIAMENT.

DRASTIC STEPS TO CHECK WASTAGE DEMANDED.

On the order for the third reading of the Consolidated Fund (Appropriation—No. 2) Bill, in the House of Commons, on November 18, Sir A. Williamson (L. Elgin and Nairn) called attention to transport, and contended that many costly mistakes could have been avoided if the Government had consulted practical men. Large steamers, requisitioned at great expense, had been kept in port week after week waiting for orders, and vessels that might have carried much-needed coal to the Argentine had been sent out in ballast. The Government had not made the best use of the tonnage. He suggested that the Advisory Committee to the Admiralty Transport Department should be strengthened by the addition of representatives of merchants, and not consist entirely of shipowners.

Lord Charles Beresford said the Admiralty was originally instituted as a Board, but in 1869 Mr. Gladstone, in consequence of the Sea Lords objecting to civilian control and the reduction of the naval estimates, brought forward an Order in Council doing away with the collective responsibility of the Board. The result was the incidence of panics. During his career there had been five panics, and he was instrumental in getting up some of them. (Laughter.) It was only letting the public know the truth.

He differed from Mr. Churchill when he told the House that the Belgians were satisfied with regard to the Antwerp expedition. He (Lord Charles) had been over there, and he saw high authorities shortly afterwards, and they all said it was a lamentable expedition.

ADMIRALTY TRANSPORT WORK.

Dr. Macnamara (Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty) said the Transport Department had done its work admirably. At the outbreak of war the Expeditionary Force was conveyed absolutely to schedule. It was something to the credit of the Navy that we had been able to carry on the commerce of the country undeterred by mines or submarines. (Cheers.)

Mr. H. W. Forster, on behalf of the War Office, said they had to house, clothe, feed and transport an army 15 or 20 times larger than the Army in time of peace. The scheme for the organisation of voluntary workers supplying comforts for the troops was warmly welcomed, and avoided waste and overlapping.

Owing to the large amount of commodities sent to the troops abroad by friends it had been found possible to reduce the amount of rations originally given. In one command at home, as the result of steps taken towards economy, in October they saved 800,000lbs. of meat, a ton of mustard, a ton of pepper, ten tons of salt, ten tons of bread, a ton of bacon, and so forth.

It was not true that Treasury control of the War Office no longer existed, although it did not exist to the same extent as in time of peace. He thought the Prime Minister's statement that the British soldier now cost from £250 to £300 a year had been misunderstood. That was not the cost of the individual soldier. It included large sums of capital expenditure, cost of munitions, administration, equipment, separation allowances.

ECONOMY ON CONTRACTS.

Sir Henry Dalziel (L, Kirkcaldy Burghs) complained that the Vote of Credit was too large, and that it would enable the Government to escape criticism of their policy until the middle of next February. There were millions to be saved if the Government would exploit the vast reservoir of business ability in the country. There were vast sums to be saved on contracts if the Government would break out of their red-tape system and appoint businessmen to act on the Retrenchment Committee, with power to supervise Army and Navy as well as civil expenditure.

Where was all the necessary money to come from? We had to face forced loans, and the conscription of capital, as a possibility of the very near future.

He hoped there would be a full inquiry into the Dardanelles expedition, and full facts about Serbia. The Allies, especially the British Government, incurred enormous responsibility in insisting on Serbia holding her hand until it was too late.

Mr. BONAR LAW'S REPLY.

Mr. Bonar Law, in reply said that a Committee of members of the Cabinet had been sitting to devise methods of retrenchment without interfering with the work of the fighting departments. They were going to submit proposals to introduce into each fighting department an element of experienced men drawn from the outside, who would constantly supervise the system of expenditure and try to find out a system that would save the country's money from being wasted. (Cheers.)

The whole question of finance was one of the most serious with w'ich we had to deal. We had to risk national bankruptcy, as we had to risk everything else, in order to win the war. We had got into an extremely dangerous financial position. As long as we could borrow to an unlimited extent there was a fictitious prosperity spread over the whole country, and instead of making sacrifices people were actually better off than before. (Cheers.) But when we could no longer borrow we should have to find some other way of carrying on the war.

HIGH SCALE OF WAGES.

One of the disadvantages of that was the scale of wages that was being established all over the country. He had looked into the question in regard to the cost of some of our munitions, and the rate of wages we were paying meant that now, as compared with before the war, the things necessary for the conduct of the war were costing us three or four times as much as they would have cost if the old conditions had prevailed.

That could not go on for ever. (Cheers.) If the financial position was to be kept right, every class had to realise that the present arrangements could not go on, and those who represented the working classes, as well as those who represented the commercial classes, should set their face resolutely against any increased pay, in any shape or form, by the Government for anything that had to be got in connection with the war. (Cheers.)

UNABLE TO SAVE SERBIA.

As regards Serbia, they could not judge the question unless they knew all the facts, and it would not be wise to tell all the facts now.

"But this I do say," he continued; "however successful we may be in the end of this war—and, in spite of what is happening in the Near East, I am more hopeful than I have been for a good many months, looking at the whole tendency of the war, that things are not going so badly as they seem—(cheers)—however successful the outcome may be, the British people will remember with a feeling very much the reverse of pride that the small countries we tried to save could, not be saved by us, and that, whatever the ultimate result may be, suffering in Belgium and Serbia, such as we would have given anything in the world to stop, has befallen them while they were our Allies." (Hear, hear).

I am sure no one would wish for an inquiry just now into the question of the Dardanelles. (Cheers.) Any discussion as to the present position there can do no good, and might do a great deal of harm. I do not think that applies to the beginning of the expedition to the same extent; but it is better, if possible, that it should be considered as a book, and not chapter by chapter. There is no one in this House who feels more strongly the seriousness of the position out there, and every member of the House may be sure that in what the Government are doing, or are intending to do, they will not be influenced by the idea that, having made a mistake or anything of that kind, they are going to see it through. They will be influenced solely by what, in the best military opinion they can get, they believe to be the wise course. (Loud cheers.)

The Bill was read a third time.

CAPTAIN BOY-ED'S CRIME.

£400,000 SPENT IN U. S. ON BEHALF OF HIS GOVERNMENT.

Cabling on Nov. 23 the New York correspondent of the "Daily Mail" says:—

At the opeing of the trial of the Hamburg-American Line officials it became known that an important witness for the Government left the jurisdiction of the United States a week ago and is now in the Bermudas. The assistant United States attorney in charge of the prosecution intimated that the witness was deliberately avoiding giving evidence.

The case for the prosecution was duly completed an hour after to-day's session had opened. Counsel for the defence notified the Government that the defence wished to withdraw the part of its previous admission relating to the connection of Captain Boy-Ed with the acts charged by the Government. No reason was given for the withdrawal of the admission.

In his opening address counsel for the prosecution said it would be proved that £150,000 received from Germany had been spent in the chartering and loading of vessels with supplies for German war vessels, and that the whole of this sum had been so spent under the immediate control and direction of Captain Boy-Ed, the German naval attache at Washington. Altogether sixteen or seventeen ships were employed in this task.

Their pursers were provided with sealed orders signed by one of the defendants, Kotter, superintendent of the Hamburg-American Line. The envelopes were opened after the vessels had left port, and the captains were then asked to alter their course according to the written orders, in consideration of handsome remuneration.

Counsel for the defence admitted some of the facts alleged by the prosecution, but maintained that they did not constitute conspiracy against United States law. He added that Mr. Buenz, the representative of the Hamburg-American Line, received cable instructions on August 1, 1914, from Germany, to supply German warships with provisions, and that in chartering vessels, he was consequently only carrying out orders. He chartered twelve vessels in all. The Hamburg-American Line gave guarantees for £70,000 and £5,225 respectively, representing the full value of two of these ships the Lorenzo and the Berwind as it was impossible to insure them at the time.

One of the owners of the Lorenzo and the Borwind stated that he received £70,000 from the Hamburg-American Line for the Lorenzo, which was captured by the Allies.

During the hearing of evidence, counsel for the defence freely admitted that the accused spent £400,000, and not £150,000 on behalf of the German Government.

A deputation composed of Sir Charles Fox, the President, and other members of the Burma Syndicate will meet his Honour the Lieut.-Governor of Burma on Wednesday at Government House with the object of laying before his Honour their views on the constitution of the Burma University.

Will you allow your cough to get the best of you? Zymole Trokeys stop coughs and strengthen the throat. Try them. They will please you. B 3

TRAWLERS AT THE DARDANELLES.

GALLANT SERVICES OF BRITISH FISHERMEN.

WHERE SEAMENSHIP COUNTS.

"What would King Garge 'ave done without these 'ere trawlers?" This was the historic remark of a West Country skipper as he gazed round the Aegean Sea from the bridge of his trawler, when the submarine scare was at its height, and before the monitors had appeared to take the place of the cruisers and battleships, writes Mr. E. Ashmead Bartlett, the well-known Press correspondent in the Dardanelles.

The West Countryman had ample justification for his remark, and every reason to be proud of his craft, and the hundreds of others, almost exactly similar to her, which have played such a unique and invaluable role in the Dardanelles expedition Probably for the first time in their lives the majority of our officers and men, both soldiers and sailors out at the Dardanelles, have been brought in touch with our great fishing fleet from the North Sea and from the West Coast.

I have never yet seen a trawler receive an order from any admiral or captain which was not received with a volley of mild oaths from the skipper, followed by an eloquent lecture on how much better it would be to accomplish the same thing in a different manner. Nevertheless, I am not hinting that there is any real indiscipline, for the orders are always carried out, but generally in a manner which was never intended.

ONLY HAPPY WHEN GRUMBLING.

The skipper of atrawler never will admit that any officer in the Navy is a real seaman. They will stoutly maintain that seamanship is a lost art, which can now only be found among themselves, and they love to hold forth on the handling of great battleships as they make their way into narrow harbours or take up difficult anchorages, pointing out how much better they could have done the job themselves. They love to grumble at everything, and without a grievance they would be miserable.

But few have any conception of the amount of work accomplished by these craft, In fact, it would have been almost impossible to have kept the Army supplied without them. Between the bombardment of the outer fort on February 19 and the great combined attack made by the whole Fleet on March 18, many of the trawlers were engaged in the most difficult and dangerous work of endeavouring to sweep the Straits of mines. The strength of the current, and the consequent sagging of the nets, made this an extremely difficult task, and the results were disappointing. On March 11, 12, and 13 efforts were made during the night to sweep the minefield below the Narrows, and many of the trawlers were hit and suffered casualties.

Some kept their regular crews during this dangerous work, and others were manned by volunteer crews from the Fleet and were placed in charge of lieutenants and sub-lieutenants. Unfortunately the enemy's fire was too severe, and it was found impossible to clear the minefield, and after the failure of the attack of March 18 sweeping operations were abandoned.

SEARCHING FOR U BOAT BASES.

Since that time the work of the trawlers has been divided into two classes. They go far afield, searching the coasts of the islands for possible hostile submarine bases, and examining every sailing ship which comes within the war zone. They have orders to ram any submarine, or anything they imagine to be a submarine, without hesitation, and many have been the reports and scares that have failed to materialise.

The trawlers engaged in transport duty have perhaps the harder time of the two. They leave Mudros laden with biscuits, fresh meat, tinned meat, live boats for the Gurkhas ammunition, and a hundred and one other articles which an army requires for its daily use. Piled on the top or this mass of goods and livestock, officers and soldiers take passages to and back from the front. It was no uncommon sight to see a general sitting on a biscuit-box with a goa gnawing at one boot and the other hidder boot beneath a quarter of frozen beef. More often than not there is not a vacant square inch of space left on the deck.

It is a remarkable tribute to the skill in seamanship of teh trawlers' crews that when one considers the thousands upon thousands of voyages they have made and the immense distances they have covered, I think only one trawler has been lost during the whole campaign, and she was sunk off Anzac by shell fire in the very early days.

A HARDY RACE.

Brought from their peaceful surroundings into the very centre of the great war game, the North Sea and West Coast fishing fleets have swept the Dardanelles for mines; they have been exposed to shell-fire for months on end; they have chased submarines and patrolled the islands of the Asiatic coast. With the destroyer flotillas, the seas were left to their care when the battleships and cruisers were forced to shelter by the enemy's submarines; they have carried thousands of tons of stores from the bases to the beaches, and transported thousands of officers and men and thousads of sick and wounded to and from the islands to the hostile shores.

Their skippers and crews belong to a hardy race of seamen, rendered almost extinct by modern ships and modern methods of travel. They grumble, but they carry out their orders; and, above all, in spite of all they say they are proud of the Navy and of the chance of working side by side with naval officers and naval men. A great spirit of friendship has sprung up between the two, and each recognises the value of the work of the other.

This summer their task has been child's-play, steaming about a sea that is generally smooth as glass, but now the winter is coming on the work must still go on, under conditions which will be very different, and then it will be, when the storms are blowing from the south-west or from the north-east, that the hard lessons they have learnt in winters spent in the North Sea and off the wild coast of Scotland will come in most useful. Seamanship will count a lot this winter, and the old West Country skipper's proud remark: "What would King Garge 'ave done with.

Worn-out look of the Kidney Martyr

Here is the face of a typical kidney sufferer--puffiness and lines under the eyes, showing that the kidneys are weak or disordered--a tendency to dropsy. Look of agony in the eye, a sharp sickening stabbing pain in the back or joints, which never cease day nor night. The tightly drawn mouth is that of a man resigned to his fate, thinking he is incurable. The general appearance of the face spells bodily weakness and irritability. You probably know many such kidney sufferers whose faces look just the same as this man's does.

If you suffer from kidney trouble in any form, rheumatism, gout, sciatica, lumbago, stone, gravel, backache or any such symptoms as headache, sediment in urine, bad taste in the mouth, burning sensation at neck of bladder, puffiness under the eyes, be sure weakened kidneys are at the bottom of it all.

The kidneys act as filters in the body, and make impure blood into good, pure healthy blood, and if your kidneys do not do their work properly you are being slowly poisoned. That acid poison is the cause of the pain. De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills strengthen the kidneys and drive the poisonous pain causing acid right out of the system. Every suffering reader of this paper can prove for himself, with just one or two doses of De Witt's Pills, that they do touch the weak spot--the kidneys and bladder.

To cure kidney trouble of any kind you must positively get rid of the cause—the poisonous uric acid. To do this a real remedy **must pass through the kidneys and bladder** and **not** through the bowels as most Kidney Pills do. When you see the urine change into a muddy bluish colour--the feature which distinguishes De Witt's Pills from all others, you know, beyond all doubt, that they have put their healing touch on the right spot--the kidneys and the bladder. De Witt's Pills are wonderful little pills for they go straight to the kidneys, then to the bladder, that is the reason why you get such amazingly quick relief every time. A permanent cure follows in almost every case. Dont take someone's word for it. Prove it for yourself.

Kidney & Bladder

De Witt's Pills

De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills are sold everywhere at As. 4 and Rs. 2 per box. But the most economical is the Rs. 3-8 size-strongly advised. Of all storekeepers and chemists, or direct from the Ind-Orient Agency, 4-2, Waterloo St., Calcutta; Kemp & Co., Bombay; Ind-Orient Agency, Madras.

De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills are made and packed entirely by machinery. THEY ARE NEVER TOUCHED BY HUMAN HANDS. NONE GENUINE WITHOUT BLUE WAX SEAL ON BOTTLE.

SITUATION IN PERSIA.

SIR E. GREY'S STATEMENT.

Sir Edward Grey stated, in reply to a question by Colonel Yate in the House of Commons on November 23, that his Majesty's Consul and the manager of the Imperial Bank of Russia had been arrested, and their property seized by the gendarmerie without the knowledge of the Persian Government. It was an act of unprovoked brigandage.

The gendarmerie, under its foreign officers, was in open revolt against the Persian Government, and had cut telegraph lines and seized and robbed road toll houses and offices. All this had happened in defiance of the Persian Government, who resented the conduct of the gendarmerie and their officers.

Further information is contained in Reuter messages from Teheran via Petrograd and from Bushire, according to which all the British colony at Shiraz (one of the chief commercial centres of South Persia) were arrested, together with the gentlemen named above.

ENGLISH LADIES SAFE.

Shiraz having been isolated telegraphically, the Persian gendarmerie, apparently acting in collusion with the Germans, made their coup on November 10, deceiving the Governor and others by falsely stating that they were acting under orders from Teheran, war having been declared.

The male prisoners are now at Borasgum, and are being well treated. The ladies were released, and arrived at Bushire on Sunday, Nov. 21.

For a time the telegraph wire from Teheran to the south of Persia and India appears to have been in the hands of the rebels near Kum (80 miles south-west of Teheran), but telegraphic communication between the Persian capital and India is now restored.

Several hundred gendarmes and German hirelings made a night attack on Hamadan, a sort of half-way house for traders between Teheran and Bagdad. Persian Cossacks were unable to maintain their positions against a numerically superior enemy, but inflicted considerable losses on them.

The enemy did not manage to enter Hamadan itself. The Persian Cossacks had some men seriously wounded. The Russian and English Colonies were unharmed.

THE LATE DR. BASTIAN.

RESEARCHES INTO THE ORIGIN OF LIFE.

The death of Dr. Henry Charlton Bastian, which occurred at Chesham Bois on November 17, removes the last member of the great scientific school which numbered among its associates Pasteur and Darwin and Huxley, writes "The Times."

Dr. Bastian was one of the fighting men of science; he new no compromise, he sought no discharge. All his life he did battle for ideas which were unacceptable and which, in spite of his labours, never achieved acceptance.

These ideas may be stated shortly as the conception of life as a form of energy which is capable of arising spontaneously. Dr. Bastian denied the theory that life arises always from other life—the theory of Pasteur and his disciples; he claimed that he had proved conclusively that life could arise of itself from inorganic material. Thus he enclosed various materials in glass tubes, which he then sealed up and raised to temperatures of 130 deg.-145deg. C. for five to 20 minutes. According to all orthodox opinion this should have killed every living thing in the tubes, yet on opening the tubes nine months later Dr. Bastian declared that he found living micro-organisms. His views were hotly contested from the moment when, in 1870, he first published them. Huxley and Tyndall entered the arena against him, and even Pasteur was drawn into controversy with him. Science accepted the arguments of Pasteur, and rejected those of Bastian. Yet he did not lose heart, but with a splendid courage and fine independence continued to wage his fight to the end of his long life.

Such a life is not without its deep pathos; on the other hand, it is not lacking in benefit to humanity. Dr. Bastian not only achieved notable work; he stimulated others to great effort, and the world owes him many a dept of gratitude in consequence.

Dr. Bastian was born at Truro in April, 1837, and was educated at University College, London, where he was successive Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine. He was also a consulting physician to the National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic and to University College Hospital. His publications were very many and various, that by which his name became most widely known was entitled "The Beginnings of Life." In June of this year Dr. Bastian was granted a Civil List pension in consideration of his services to science. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society, and engaged a few years ago in a somewhat embittered controversy with that body as the result of its rejection of a memoir by him ("The Origin of Life"), in which once again, and with unabated vigour, he advanced his opinions and assailed the prevailing doctrines.

At Lodge United Service, Bangalore on Tuesday night Colonel R. F. Standage, I.M.S., Residency Surgeon, was installed Master for the ensuing year, the ceremony being honoured by the presence of the Hon. Mr. L. E. Buckley, District Grand Master of Madras.

M. DENYS COCHIN.

AN ADOPTED SON OF ATHENS.

M. Denys Cochin, Minister of State in the new French Cabinet, on a mission to Greece, has received the Freedom of the City of Athens. In this generation the honour can scarcely have been more worthily bestowed, says "The Times."

Denys Marie Pierre Augustin Cochin was born in September, 1851, in Paris, where too he was educated. His studies were interrupted by the Franco-Prussian War, in which he took part as a sergeant in the 8th Lancers and later as standard-bearer to Bourbaki, who recommended him for the coveted Military Medal. This decoration, which he still wears, he wore on the day when, after the Commune, the examination for degrees in the University of Paris was once more held. Egger, one of the most brilliant scholars who ever occupied the Greek Chair at the Sorbonne, examined him. "Your Greek prose," said Egger, is pretty poor; but I see you wear the Military Medal. You may proceed to your degree!"

While law was his prescribed study, his natural inclination led him towards scientific research with Pasteur and Schutzenberger. The fruit of these studies is to be found in the book "Evolution and Life," which he published in 1888. In this and later works he took up the cudgels against Spencer, and to this day the study of first principles has been his hobby.

FOR PARIS AND FOR FRANCE.

In 1881 he followed in the footsteps of his father and offered himself for election to the Municipal Council. In 1893 he entered Parliament. In these two spheres he has ever since worked untiringly for Paris and for France.

In the Chamber foreign affairs claimed his chief attention. On foreign questions no French politician has greater competence or is listened to with greater pleasure. As a Catholic the question of the maintenance of the French Protectorate in the Levant found in him a sturdy champion. Greece and the Hellenic cause have ever possessed his warm sympathies, which the Greeks for their part have readily recognized. He is a Commander of the Order of the Saviour.

His speech is singularly fluent and persuasive. Simple and conversational in style, his utterance is that of man who has words to choose from and knows how to choose them. His election to the Academy three or four years ago was a fitting acknowledgment of his mastery of French of form.

The quality of his patriotism may be measured by the fact that he, a practising Catholic and a life-long Conservative, should have consented to join M. Briand's Ministry. Honesty and kindliness distinguish his actions, and among French public men to-day none beter than he is qualified to interpret to the constitutional King of the Hellenes the sentiments of France and of the French democracy.

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A PUBLISHER'S MEMORIES.

MR. PUTNAM ON PEOPLE HE HAS KNOWN.

Somehow, it may be a mere fancy, one always associates those two admirable Americans and fine gentlemen, John Hay and George Haven Putnam, observes Mr. James Milne, in the "Daily News," reviewing Mr. Putnam's "Memories of a Publisher," just published. Perhaps the thought arises from their common liking for us, their genial understanding of our ways, whether virtues or faults, and their desire to share as brethren.

"Well!" Colonel Hay would say, if you dropped in on him at the American Embassy. That was all his greeting, soft and sweet and low, but it bade you sit down and talk the world over. "Well," Mr. Putnam would also say, rising from his chair in Bedford-street, and coming at you with the warmth of a nice woolly bear; "well, it's good to see you and we have just ten minutes to ourselves."

Different Americans, you perceive, and yet much alike in their simple friendship, their kindly faces, lighted by humorous eyes, and their unflagging interest in literature and life. Hay was a master of the silences which speak, while Putnam pours himself out, heart and head, with the rich bubble of old wine. He is not merely a publisher but a publicist, a moralist and a rhetorician and, my! you should hear his eloquence when he gets on to the other man who wants to lure away one of his favourite authors, say the lady of "The Rosary." You think instantly of the lines in Macaulay's "Armada":

Look how the Lion of the sea lifts up his ancient crown,

. . . . . .

So glared he when at Agincourt in wrath he turned to bay,
And crushed and torn beneath his claws, the princely hunters lay.

THEIR EXCELLENCIES!

Perhaps the real link of association between Hay and Putnam is that both will go down in history as great ambassadors from America to England, the one in diplomacy, the other in letters. If George Haven Putnam is not the father of Anglo-American copyright the business thread which makes a golden bridge, proof against all buffets, between the two countries, who is? We are wiser in those matters now, at all events more just to authorship than we were when Charles Dickens was paying his second and most successful visit to America in 1867. Mr. Putnam says:

"I had the opportunity of hearing Dickens give, in New York, readings from "David Copperfield" and from some other of the novels. I retained the impression of a great elasticity and variety of facial expression and of utterance which together, brought to the audience a most vivid realisation and real impersonation of each character. I have further in my mind the picture of a purple velvet waistcoat, with a mass of heavy watch chain extended across both sides."

That is a little vignette which shows "grip" of character, a quality very necessary in the publisher who is to succeed on the high road, the only road that Mr. Putnam has cared to travel. But he has always a story to lighten the travelling of it, as this about Blackmore, the author of "Lorna Doone," who tried market gardening, and when congratulated on the quality of his fruit, replied, with a groan:

"Yes, the fruit is good and the London buyers certainly pay for it a high price, but I must admit that when at the end of the year I make up my farm books, I find that the net result is a deficiency instead of a profit. I then have to turn to and write a new story with which to meet the losses on the growing of the fruit."

A sympathy with human nature in all its folds is also a useful quality in a publisher, and Mr. Putnam manifests his in a remark, begotten of Oxford, where for more years than can easily be counted, he has been a popular visitor and guest, indeed almost a member of the university:

"It has been my experience that the Oxford don is a very much more distinctive and more human person to have to do with when he is taking his second or third pipe at midnigth than at any other hour; or to put it in another way, that possibly only at that hour does one come into touch with the real man."

ABOUT "K. OF K."

Once Mr. Putnam crossed the Atlantic with Lord Kitchener, whom, as a block of character, he found it hard to read. He was untalkative; certainly, like the Duke of Wellington, he had no small talk, and only opened out when he found that Mr. Putnam had been a soldier in the American Civil War. We get no definite verdict on "K. of K." except, perhaps, this:

"I found the General modest enough in his utterances on matters in which he was an accepted authority, but disposed to be "cocky" in his conclusions on things of which he knew little or nothing. He had, for instance, in a seven days' trip across the "States," arrived at the belief that our educational methods in the Western States must be working serious mischief in the community. "It is evident," he remarked, "that among the results of co-education, there must be a great increase in the number of illegitimate babies!"

Stevenson, Roosevelt and a hundred other notables, English and American, gleam through Mr. Putnam's memories and always his own welcome personality is behind them, blending them by its vitality and genius for friendship. One likes the remark of Mrs. Roosevelt when her husband was going on his African expedition, "I have no doubt that Theodore can manage the lions, but I am afraid of the fevers." One likes not less a story reaching back to an old Christmas in New York and to William Cullen Bryant, the poet:

"It was sleeting violently outside, and the luxurious young men of the day were going about in coupés. It was the practice in order to save expense for two or three men to join in the expense of a carriage for the day. Mr. Bryant, however, had trudged through the sleet, and in response to some word from my mother of appreciation of his effort in coming out in such weather, replied cheerily, "Why, I rather like a fresh temperature, Mrs. Putnam. It is only the young men who are chilly and lazy."

But most of all one likes the message and moral of life as Mr. Putnam has lived it, for he says, thinking with his heart, as we do when we grow three-score and ten and look backward:

"In spite of not a few disappointments and the failure to accomplish a number of things aimed for and worked for, and the imperfections of the things that have been accomplished, the years have brought to me a fair share of happiness. It has always seemed to me one of the saddest of possibilities that a man might, during the period of his later years, be left alone—as Goldsmith puts it: "Remote, unfriended, melancholy, slow." Against such a misfortune, I have found myself fortunately insured, as well in the possession of a loyal home circle as in relations of friendship."

To that we all add an English "Amen."

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POETRY OF EMPIRE.

CANADIAN AND AUSTRALIAN VERSE.

Sir Herbert Warren, Professor of Poetry, delivered at Oxford on Nov. 20 the second of two lectures on the Poetry of the Empire, dealing with the writers of Canada and Australia.

The Professor proposed only to deal with what might be called the "Imperial" poetry of the two countries. But this he would interpret in a wide sense. He recommended two books, the "Oxford Book of Canadian Verse," selected by Mr. Wilfred Campbell, and the "Golden Treasury of Australian Verse," edited by Mr. Bertram Stevens. In certain broad features the poetry of Canada and Australia resembled each other. In both the early poetry was largely immigrant; in the latter half of the century the native poetry had steadily and strikingly increased. But Canada was of the north, Australia essentially southern; the Red Indian was more romantic and picturesque than the "black fellow." Canada contained a large French province and element, and had also a huge neighbour, whose influence could not but affect her profoundly. Australia was more homogeneous and more isolated. The Imperial life of both lands might be said to have begun with poets born about 1860.

THE CANADIAN SPIRIT.

Mr. Wilfred Campbell was certainly a poet of Empire; witness his "England," beginning:—

"England, England, England, girdled by ocean and skies,
And the power of a world and the heart of a race,
And a hope that never dies."

Contemporary with him was C. G. Douglas Roberts. His "Canada" was a striking poem. Another poet, Theodore Roberts, struck what was more the note to-day in "The Reckoning," in which, speaking of England as "the little island in the foggy sea," he warned the world that "They who would reckon with England, must reckon with England's sons." Another Canadian, Bliss Carman, gave, in his "Low Tide on Grand Pre," very sympathetically, the feeling of Canadian scenery which had appealed so strongly to Longfellow, and could be found also in Archibald Lampman, and in Theodore Rand's poem on the Whithroat, with its refrain:—

"I — love — dear — Canada,
Canada, Canada."

To feel the country too we must look at her French poetry. Louis Frechette was the heir of France and of Victor Hugo, as Bliss Carman was the heir of England and Tennyson. But there was yet another vein of verse, represented by William H. Drummond, of Scotch family, but born in Ireland, who had gone to Canada as a boy and lived in the back-woods. Though he became a Professor of Medical Jurisprudence, he never forgot the forests and lakes, the *habitant* and the *voyageur*, half French, half English. "Little Lac Grenier" or "Johnnie Courteau" was poetry of the Empire.

A very representative poet of Canada was Canon Frederick George Scott, of Quebec, now serving as a chaplain at the front, from which he had sent striking poems. His "Hymn of Empire," made famous by being quoted by Mr. Chamberlain during the South African War, true and great Imperial poetry, and echoing Tennyson's denunciation of the "craven fear of being great," struck the note of Canada's strength, and also of her high and noble aims. His recent poems from the front, "On the Rue de Bois," printed in "The Times" and "Requiescant," and "O Canada, my country and my love!" carried still further the same ideals.

THE THREE NOTES OF EMPIRE.

There were three notes of the Empire as found in Canadian poetry; Love of the new home, Canada. Love of the old home, England. Love and loyalty to the vast whole which united both, and linked the past and the present to the future, the Empire itself. If they crossed the Pacific they would find these same three notes floating out to meet them over the southern waves. Australia was no less full, perhaps even more full, of poetry. There, too, it had begun a century ago. In Australia poetry had gone hand in hand with public life and journalism. A characteristic pioneer was Sir Henry Parkes, and another was Adam Lindsay Gordon.

But the real poetry of the Empire naturally belonged more to younger men. One of the most conspicuous was a Welshman, George Essex Evans, author of the "Secret Key." In "An Australian Symphony" he had suggested what Australian poetry might be The same opportunity had been found by an Irishman. Mr. John Sandes. Yet another Imperial poet was Mr. Douglas Sladen. A still younger poet Mr. Archibald Strong, had brought the earliest and latest ideals of Empire together in "Sonnets of the Empire," one of which, "Australia to England," had appeared in "The Times." New Zealand was excellently represented by Mr. William Pember Reeves. Australia too, like Canada, had her spiritual poets, such as the devoted Bishop of Carpentaria, Dr. Gilbert White, whose hymn "Australia" had been quoted with much effect at St. Paul's by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Time forbade him to include India in his survey of the Empire, and particularly such poems as "The Trumpet" of Rabindranath Tagore.

We were living in a tremendous time. "On us the ends of the earth had come." "World-might or going under" was our foemen's motto. "World-right or going under" our own. These sorrows, these struggles, these sacrifices, this anguish and agony were the birth-throes of the Empire.

A GREAT AMERICAN DIPLOMATIST.

BIOGRAPHY OF JOHN HAY.

Many of us still retain a vivid memory of John Hay as American Ambassador in London from 1896 to 1898, and many who did not know the diplomatist and statesman knew and admired him from his books, observes a writer in "The Times" reviewing the recently published biography of the great American diplomatist. When his brief mission came to an end on his being summoned back to serve his country as Secretary of State, the sense of loss was general. Lord Salisbury, then Prime Minister, wrote:—

I most deeply regret, for our sakes in England, the call that has taken you away from our shores, though I confidently anticipate most beneficial results, not only to the United States, but to England and her relations to the States, from your discharge of the most important duties you have undertaken.

Lord Rosebery employed almost identical terms, and in bidding Hay farewell congratulated the new Secretary

on having the power to foster and facilitate those relations between the two countries which may so largely mould the future of the 20th century.

And Mr. Asquith, while deploring his departure, declared that "we shall in interest and sympathy and real affection be always yours." Still more remarkable was the testimony of Queen Victoria herself, who, after an experience of American Ministers and Ambassadors covering more than 60 years, spoke of Mr. Hay to Lord Pauncefote as "the most interesting of all the Ambassadors I have known."

ANGLO-AMERICAN HARMONY.

The words of both Sovereign and statesmen were intelligible and well deserved, for Hay stood almost alone among his countrymen in combining a high and quick intelligence and a width of interests, political, practical, and literary, with a passionate desire to promote and to make permanent the harmony between the two countries. How he did so during the last seven years of his life, when he held the post of Secretary of State under Presidents McKinley and Roosevelt, is known in a general way to everybody; but the three or four chapters which Mr. Thayer, the biographer, devotes to this part of his career fill up the details and make the story clear and consistent. From them it will be seen how great a debt both countries owe to Hay and to the devotion and ability with which, in spite of much petty opposition on the part of professional politicians and German intriguers, he carried through such matters as the Alaska Boundary question, the Panama Canal question, and, most difficult of all, the Chinese question.

To-day, however, we must be content to bring out one special point which has an intimate bearing upon the present situation in Europe. In 1868, midway between Sadowa and Sedan, young Hay was Charge d'Affaires at Vienna, and this is what he wrote to Secretary Seward:—

The great calamity and danger of Europe to-day are these enormous armaments. No honest statesman can say that he sees in the present attitude of politics the necessity of war. No Great Power is threatened. There is no menace to peace that could not be immdiately dispelled by a firm protest of the peacefully disposed majority of nations. There would be, therefore, no danger to any people, but a vast and immediate gain to all from a general disarmament. It need not be simultaneous. It is idle to say that France fears an invasion from Prussia or Prussia from France, and an honest understanding among the Western nations would keep the peace from the Eastern side.

A PRACTICAL JOKE ON ENGLAND.

As time went on Hay became more and more distrustful of the great military Powers, and above all of Germany. In 1900, 32 years after the letter just quoted, he was working hard as Secretary of State to carry the policy of the open door for China. What he wrote to his friend Henry Adams is singularly true about Germany, and painfully true about ourselves:—

No. 21, 1900.

What a business this has done in China! So far we have got on by being honest and naif—I do not clearly see where we are to come the delayed cropper? But it will come. At least we are spared the infamy of an alliance with Germany. I would rather, I think, be the dupe of China than the chum of the Kaiser. Have you noticed how the world will take anything nowadays from a German? Bulow said yesterday in substance—"We have demanded of China everthing we could think of. If we think of anything else we will demand that, and be d d to oyu"—and not a man in the world kicks.

My heart is heavy about John Bull. Do you twing his attitude to Germany? When the Anglo-German pack came out, I took a day or two to find out what it meant. I soon learned from Berlin that it meant a horrible practical joke on England. From London I found out what I had suspected, but what it astounded me, after all, to be assured of—That They Did Not Know! Germany proposed it; they saw no harm in it, and signed.

Hay's official policy towards Germany may be summed up as "correct but distrustful," and from very early days he had distrusted the close political and racial organization of the German Americans. His biographer, writing at a time when Hay's worst forebodings, at least about Germany in Europe, had been realized, is more outspoken. He gives voice to the opinions of nine-tenths of his countrymen when he denounces the German Kaiser who "forced his atrocious war upon the world in 1914."

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SCENE ONE

THE ANTE-ROOM OF THE EMPEROR'S PALACE.

OPENING CHORUS.	"Ladies and Gentlemen" Greetings to you. "Now all you folks who've come to-night to see our Pantomime."	THE COMPANY.
DUET AND DANCE BURLESQUE.	"Say, say, my appetite Which once was good has left me quite.	VIZIER & PEKOE.
TRIO AND DANCE.	"Ching a ring a ring a Pop it on her finger"	EMPEROR, PRINCESS & PEKOE.

SCENE TWO

A STREET IN PEKIN.

SONG	"I'm in Love." What a chance for you boys in front.	THE WIDOW TWANKAY
SONG	"The Hoodoo." With special lighting effects.	ALADDIN.
DUET	"You are the girl I mean" Don't tell this tale to your Girl to-night.	ALADDIN AND PRINCESS.

SCENE THREE

THE MAGIC CAVE.

MAGIC DISPLAY	The weird and wicked uncle gives you shocks and shudders at his dealings with the mystic mephisto.	ABANAZAR.
SONG AND LEG MANIA DANCE.	Oh you great big baby face. "Some" girls they are.	THE SISTERS CASTELLO
SERPENTINE DANCE.	The colors of the rainbow charmed and caught by the captivating Princess.	PRINCESS, BADROULBOUDOUR

ALADDIN	Whose early life and careless ways Led up to many happy days.	MISS BEATRICE MERCER
PEKOE	The Vizier's son who yet a boy, Is without doubt his father's joy.	MISS ROSE CASTELLO.
PRINCESS BADROULBOUDOUR	No Princess e'er has seemed as sweet Nor bliss like kneeling at her feet.	MISS IRENE BERYL.
EMPEROR..	Not bad but broke.	MR. LEITH HARVEY.
THE VIZIER	The chap who broke him.	MISS MINNIE BARTELL.
WIDOW TWANKAY Mother of Aladdin ..	A really nice old party. Get to know her.	MR. GORDON RUBIE.
ABANAZAR The Magic man ..	You may get to know him but—never his tricks	MR. RENVILLE JENSEN.
GENIUS OF THE RING...	More Magic.	MISS PEGGY CASTELLO.
SLAVE OF THE LAMP...	Still more magic.	MISS TINY LITTLE.
ATTENDANT	A thin party with a thick voice.	MR. N. E. VER-WOOD.

MANDARINS AND OTHER OFFICIALS OF STATE IN ATTENDANCE.

SCENERY SCENERY by E. S. Willard. DANCES DANCES by Miss Irene Beryl. COSTUMES COSTUMES by Evans Fraser & Co. MUSIC MUSIC by Signor-Lopez. PRODUCED PRODUCED by Leith Harvey.

SCENE FOUR.

THE WIDOW'S DWELLING.

DUET. What People Want — Aladdin and Widow Twankay.

He wants the Princess, she wants him to work ("nothin' doin'") but 'ALL THAT WE ASK FOR" is "MONEY"—lots of it.

SCENE FIVE

THE EMPEROR'S PALACE.

GATHERING OF THE ALLIES.
MARCH PAST OF THE FLAGS.
GRAND AND GORGEOUS SPECTACLE.

DUET	"Sally is my Ally" "And a decent old pal too"	PEKOE AND WIDOW TWANKAY
SONG	"Down among the sugar canes" Sounds as sweet as the singer.	THE PRINCESS.
QUINTETTE	Jane's the Maiden's name She was such a nice girl.	EMPEROR, PRINCESS. VIZIER, PEKOE and WIDOW
DUET	"I've got everything I want but you" Now boys here's a chance	PEKOE AND PRINCESS.

FINALE

THE TRIUMPH OF ALADDIN
THE BETROTHAL OF THE PRINCESS
THE DOWNFALL OF THE VIZIER
AND
HAPPINESS REIGNS SUPREME.

CHORUS "Come and see us again" and so say all of us. — THE COMPANY

CHILDREN'S MATINEES Fri. Dec. 24th X'MAS EVE Sat. Dec. 25th X'MAS DAY. GAIETY THEATRE AT 4-30 P.M.

BOOK NOW FOR THE GAIETY PANTO 6-30 and 10 p.m.

SUNDAY 26th EDWARDS THEATRE, MONDAY 27th BOXING DAY 4-30 p.m.

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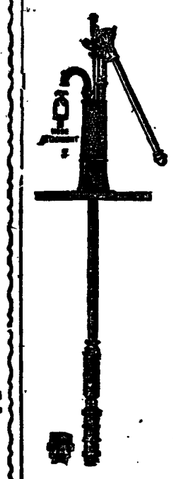

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Monkey Brand 125 deg....	4 15 2 per case.
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Machine Made. Without Animal Fat.

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For Children. Iron 'Jelloids' No. 1 ... ... price 14 Annas & Rs. 2.
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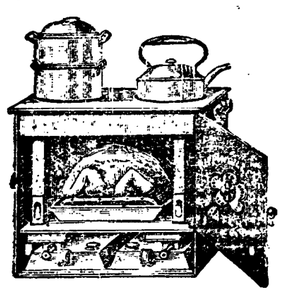

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